DOGS

A MANUAL FOR AMATEURS

BY

MRS DE SALIS.

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A MANUAL FOR AMATEURS

BY

MRS DE SALIS

AUTHORESS OF THE À LA MODE SERIES OF COOKERY BOOKS
'FLORAL DECORATIONS' 'WRINKLES AND NOTIONS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD
'NEW-LAID EGGS' 'DRINKS À LA MODE' ETC.

'Faithful and True'

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PREFACE

My only excuse for offering this little volume to the public is my extreme love of dogs. I was not born with the proverbial golden spoon in my mouth, but with an innate adoration of our dear and faithful four-footed friends, and from my babyhood have never been without a pet dog; and to write about them has, indeed, been a labour of love. I hope what is written in these pages will be of some little use to dog lovers, though, of course, there are so many books with fuller details and descriptions, and much better and more learned.

The points and descriptions of the dogs are taken from the different clubs whose judges have agreed as to the various breeds of dog which they have taken up. My authorities on many points are from Dalziel S. K. Steel, Ashmount, F. Knox, Gordon Stables, Shaw, Romanes, Jesse, and Round, whose works are so well known.

I am also deeply indebted for medicinal hints from Rara Avis of the 'Lady's Pictorial,' also to 'Farm, Field, and Fireside' and 'Home and Farm,' and I recommend all who keep dogs and other animals to take in these most useful weeklies, as they abound with much useful and interesting information, also to Spratts' work on canine diseases, which no dog-owner should be without.

I shall be glad at any time to give my readers information respecting their dogs' maladies, and advice as to their treatment. I can also tell them the best sources for the purchase and sale of all the best breeds.

For this information I propose to charge a small fee of one shilling, the proceeds to be divided annually between the Home for Lost Dogs at Battersea and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in whose reports my readers will be able to see what the sum amounts to.

Both these excellent and practical institutions are in great need of increased support. Their object will, I feel sure, appeal to the hearts of all who read this booklet.

HARRIET DE SALIS.

Hampton Lea, Sutton.

DOGS

With eye upraised his master's looks to scan,
The joy, the solace, and the aid of man,
The rich man's guardian and the poor man's friend,
The only creature faithful to the end.

CRABBE.

Introductory

THE love of dogs is natural to most people, it is never acquired; it seems born with them, and as the 'friend of man' this animal ought to hold a very high place in the affection of dog-lovers; besides, the companionship between dog and man dates from the very earliest ages, and therefore it must be assumed that it was one of Dame Nature's intentions. I read somewhere the remark: 'It is not all men who understand dogs, but it is rare indeed to find a dog that does not understand men.'

I *cannot* understand how anyone can ill-treat them, or how any can even dislike them, and I always feel pity for persons who say 'they like dogs very well in their places,' and think they have no right to canine friendship. One has only to look at a dog's face and one's sympathy goes out to it directly, and, as I read in some dog article, 'no one can study dogs without seeing our own aboriginal emotions clearly written in their faces. Love, hate, rage, jealousy, irritability, sulkiness, shyness, shame, guilt, are there, as with ourselves.' There is no doubt that dogs

must be endowed with something more than instinct. Mr. E. B. Nichols, in his work on 'Animals,' says: 'It is to me beyond belief that a man who has kept a pet, or has walked about with his eyes open, or has read or heard trustworthy tales of animals, holds that animals have only *instinct* and not reason.

'At all events, dogs have intuitive ideas of right and wrong, and I have seen them perfectly miserable when they have done anything to offend their masters or mistresses, and have remained in a state of fear until forgiven, when only they are happy again, and will wag their tails, which have been motionless during disgrace.'

Dogs, like children, have great respect for power, and take full advantage of love; and that is why it is generally said that ladies' pet dogs are rather wilful and disobedient, because women never have the heart to let them taste the whip, which is a necessity occasionally, however painful to the mistress, for well-trained dogs are always more intelligent and companionable than those who are only petted and never educated. Dogs are of a very luxurious turn of mind, not to say selfish, for they will, if allowed, always take the most comfortable place on a sofa or chair in the room, and if permitted to sleep on the bed prefer the very middle. But their good qualities always outshine their bad; for where can anyone find more trusting and sympathising companions? They are faithful to their owners unto death. How they fret and pine in the loved one's absence and in illness can never be persuaded to leave the invalid! They will go without food to remain near, and will lie so quietly in the room. Now and then, if the master is in bed, the dog will walk towards it to see if all is well, wag its tail, and then go and lie down again. They seem to understand everything that goes on. I know they understand what is being said, and have a way of communicating what they have heard to each other. I will give an instance by relating what I can vouch for. I was out walking one morning with a fox terrier and a small Yorkie, and went into a shop. The Yorkie was behind me at the door and

the terrier outside. The woman in the shop said: 'I have a savage cat in the back parlour, so don't let the dogs come in.' She had no sooner said it than I noticed my Yorkie go outside and go close to the terrier, and in a second they both *rushed* into the shop to hunt out the cat, which of course I prevented at once. It makes me wretched if a dog follows me when out walking, and makes beseeching eyes at me to take him home, which is an impossibility, though my heart would wish to do so. It is a most touching sight to see and watch a poor lost dog. At first, when he loses scent, his face is full of startled surprise; then he circles round and round; his face grows long and his eye wistful and almost human in its anxiety. He starts off first in one direction and then in another, staring in the faces of all passers-by, as if asking whether they have seen his master. Suddenly he fancies he sees him, starts off like lightning, and then returns more anxious than ever. He takes no rest, but doubles and pursues and turns back till all hope is dead, and will often follow anyone who has what he considers a dog-friend face, hoping to be sheltered somewhere, or that some pitiful person may try and find his home.[1]

I have heard it said that the love of dogs is a relic of barbarism, as seen in the untutored Indian who expects to meet his dog in heaven. But I must agree with the feelings of Whyte Melville in his hunting song of 'The Place

[1] It is well for those to know who have the misfortune to lose a dog that besides the well-known Home for Lost and Starving Dogs at Battersea, founded and endowed by Mrs. Teally in 1860, there is another home, also in Battersea, called the Brown Institution, which is a kind of infirmary where the poorer classes can receive advice and treatment gratis for their dogs. Dogs taken to the Dogs' Home are given up to their owners, when claimed, on the payment of the fee of one shilling for the first day and sixpence for each day afterwards. All valuable and good dogs, if not claimed within three days, are sold, and the mongrels are destroyed in the Lethal Chamber without pain. Mrs. Anne Mayhew, of College Park, Harrow Road, also takes in starving dogs and treats them most kindly. If I were rich I would like to found homes and hospitals in every principal town in the United Kingdom, and then, with the aid of the many branches of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, I don't think hydrophobia would be heard of.

where the Old Horse Died,' which I repeat here, substituting 'dog' for 'horse,' as the dog is the subject of my theme :—

There are men, both good and wise, who hold that in a future state
Dumb creatures we have cherished here below
Shall give us joyous greeting when we pass the golden gate.
Is it folly that I hope it may be so?
For never man had friend
More enduring to the end,
Truer mate in ev'ry turn of time and tide.
Could I think we'd meet again
It would lighten half my pain
At the place where the old dog (horse) died.

Dogs are very dear things, and well repay any love and attention bestowed on them.

There is a very interesting article in the 'Stock-Keeper' of December 1891, giving an account how British monarchs have ever been attached to dogs, beginning with Alfred the Great, who when not engaged in the affairs of State took pleasure in the company of his hounds. It states that we owe to the period of the Conquest the introduction of several beautiful varieties of the hound family. The 'Stock-Keeper' observes in the above number :—'The native British breeds no doubt improved by the admixture, and whereas the modern staghound and foxhound may show little trace of their distinguished descent, yet there are others, such as the bloodhound, the harrier, the Southern hound, and the otter hound, in which a cynologist can recognise their ancient lineage by the striking likeness they still bear to the old French breeds, the St. Huberts, the hounds of Artois, of Ariège, and of Bresse and Nivernais.'

King John was much attached to his kennel, and he gave his son-in-law Llewellyn the faithful hound mentioned in the ballad of Beth Gelert—

In sooth, he was a peerless hound, the gift of royal John.

Henry VIII.'s dogs were famous in history, and a regulation relating to them, made by him for the royal household at Windsor, runs as follows :—

'Noe Doggs to be kept in Court. The King's heighnes alsoe straightlie forbiddeth and inhibiteth that no person, whatsoever they be, presume to keepe anie greyhounds, mastiffs, hounds, or other doggs in the Court, then some small spanyells for ladies or others; nor bring anie unto the same, except it be by the King's or Queen's commandment; but the said greyhounds and doggs to be kept in kennell and other meete places out of Court, as is convenyent, soe as the premisses duelie observed, and the house abroad may be sweete, wholesome, cleane, and well furnished as to a prince's house an state doth appertayne.'

The virgin Queen Elizabeth was very attached to dogs. The periodical above mentioned says that the Queen was devoted to 'singing beagles,' a little breed that Gervase Markham many years after said were small enough to be carried in a man's glove. He called them 'Mitten Beagles, which may be companions for a ladie's kirtle, and in the field will hunt as cunningly as any hound whatsoever, only their Musick is very small, like reeds, their pace like their body, only for exercise, not for slaughter.' James I. was a devoted lover of dogs; Charles II. was much attached to the little spaniels called King Charles's, and wherever he went he was accompanied by these little dogs; and our Queen and her children inherit the royal love for dogs, and, as is well known, she constantly inspects her kennels, and has a caress and a loving word to say to each.

DESCRIPTIONS OF BREEDS OF DOGS

WITH ANECDOTES

The Basset Hound

This hound is something between the turnspit and the dachshund, and originates from France. It has a grand head, low-set ears, red hair on the eye, heavy dewlap, and pendulous flew. The fore legs are bent and powerful.

The Basset is very good-tempered, gentle, and very teachable, is a good water retriever as well as a good sporting dog, and is used for tracking boars, wolves, and deer. In colour it is bright black and tan.

The Basset can be trained to fetch its master's slippers, to jump over sticks, and many other tricks.

The Beagle

There are two kinds of this breed, the large beagle and the rabbit beagle. These dogs are remarkable for their power of scent; they are untirable, and will face furze and the thickest brambles.

The beagle in shape is a miniature talbot or Southern hound.

The larger species is most graceful, the neck being long, but inclined to be throaty. The head, according to Youatt, should be large, round, and thick rather than long; the ears fine, set low, very long, and hanging close to the head; neck well set on shoulders, with plenty of

muscle; good deep chest; strong hind quarters; deep, well-sprung ribs; and the tail well carried. The colours are black and white, all tan or black and tan, also black, white, and tan.

Their voice is sharp and ringing, and most musical. The rabbit beagle is the best.

Bloodhounds

This dog has an irascible and somewhat unreasonable temper, and consequently everyone except its owner should be careful not to interfere with one unless they wish to be mauled or torn to pieces. But the modern bloodhound is quite a different animal from the one we read of formerly, the old breed being nearly as extinct as the dodo.

In ancient times it was called the sleuth hound. The National Dog Club describes its appearance thus:—

Head large and conical, forehead long and narrow, eyes deep and sunken, showing the haw very plainly, giving an appearance of redness to the eye. Ears long and thin and hanging straight down. Face and upper jaw narrow, nose large, and the lips long, thin, and pendulous.

Neck long, the throat hanging in its skin on wrinkled shoulders, and forelegs good, legs straight and powerful, feet round and full, toe-nails black. Stern well set on, long, and lashing, tapering to a fine point and without feather.

Colour reddish tan, darkening gradually towards the upper parts till it becomes mixed with black on the back.

Coat close, rather silky, short, and strong, approaching to the texture of wool at the bottom. Height at shoulder 28 inches.

These dogs were formerly much used to track persons suspected of murder or robbery, poachers, &c., but are now principally used in the pursuit of deer that have been wounded, or for discovering deer-stealers, whom they infallibly trace by the blood which falls from the wounds of the slain animals.

Morris relates the following instance of this power,

which took place in the New Forest in 1810 :—'A person in getting over a stile into a field near the forest remarked there was blood upon it. Immediately afterwards he recollected hearing that some deer had been stolen during the preceding night. The man went to the nearest lodge to give information, but the keeper being from home he was under the necessity of going to Rhinafield Lodge, which was at a considerable distance. He was accompanied by the under-keeper and a bloodhound. The dog, when brought to the spot, was laid on the scent, and after following for about a mile the track which the depredator had taken, came at last to a heap of furze fagots belonging to the family of a cottager. The woman of the house attempted to drive the dog away, but was prevented; and on the fagots being removed a hole was discovered in the ground, which contained the carcass of a sheep that had recently been killed, and also a considerable quantity of salted meat. This is remarkable, because the dog was not brought to the scent until more than sixteen hours after the man had carried the sheep away.'

The German Boarhound

This dog is also called the German Mastiff, the Ulmer Hound, and the Great Dane, and is blue-slate colour, the skin very fine and soft; he is very muscular in body, graceful, and active. He should weigh from 115 to 120 pounds, and be from 29 to 30 inches in height. The head should be long, with arched forehead, broad and square at the muzzle, cheeks full; eyes deeply set, small and keen; ears, unless cropped, small; neck long and free from hanging skin; chest deep, loins arched, back medium length, hind quarters muscular, sloping shoulders, strong, firm, straight legs, feet round and very large with toes set close together. The tail should reach the bend at the hind legs and end upwards in half a circle; the nose and toe-nails should be black. The colours are the different shades of grey or blue, red, black, pure white, and white with patches of one

of the other shades. They generally have a trace of a darker tint along the spine. The nose is often parti-coloured or entirely flesh-coloured. In the mottled kinds the wall or china eye is common, but in the whole-coloured specimens is never seen. In disposition they are quiet and affectionate, and faithful guardians. I knew one of these dogs, belonging to a relation of mine, who was so devoted to the children that he always insisted on accompanying them in their walks, and if a beggar or any unprepossessing person was approaching he kept close to their side, and prevented anyone passing close to them, as he had rather a formidable appearance. He was constantly to be found in the nursery. When told to amuse the baby he would go and sit by it and dangle his foot in front of it for it to play with; and I have seen a youngster give him a bone and then take it away again, when he only wagged his tail and put on a pleasant expression of face.

Bulldogs

These courageous animals have been kept in England since the year 1520, when they were used for bear- and bull-baiting, and are undoubtedly of English origin. These dogs rarely attack, but act generally on the defensive, and although forbidding-looking, morose animals, are kind, faithful, and affectionate to their masters.

When these dogs attack anyone they fly at the head and throat, and hold on with marvellous tenacity, and will never relinquish their hold until the victim is partially suffocated. There is no doubt that, if aroused, bulldogs are dangerous, but as a rule they are gentle in disposition. They vary in weight from 16 to 60 pounds.

The chief points are: 'The body thick-set and compact, very heavy in front and of comparatively light build behind; legs strong, short, and muscular, set outside the body; foot narrow and well split up, like a hare's; the shoulders massive and standing well out, the chest deep and wide, skull large, temples high, with a well-defined stop, eyes

black and set wide apart; the under jaw wide and well turned up; nose large, black, and very short; ears rose-shaped and well laid back; a short roach back, ribs well sprung, loin fine and well tucked up; the tail set on low, short and tapering; the colours red, dark fawn, blue fawn, white, and brindled in several shades, but the latter should not be too dark. The coat fine and smooth; height between 16 and 21 inches; total length 20 to 34, according to height and weight.'

Jesse relates an anecdote respecting a bulldog who was kept by a footpad to help in robbery. Many years ago a number of these robberies took place in the neighbourhood of London, one of them being close to Jesse's residence. He says: 'A gentleman in riding home one winter's night had one of the hocks of his horse seized as he was trotting along by a bulldog, who kept his hold and brought his horse to the ground. A man then came up and robbed the gentleman of his purse.'

Another anecdote of a bulldog showing reasoning power is related by the Rev. E. O. Morris. 'A white bull terrier was owned by a gentleman at Axminster, and was his constant companion on long journeys which he was in the habit of making in the course of his business. One day his master had to call at a house at the entrance to Lyme Regis; he alighted, leaving his dog on the driving-box. The horse from some cause took fright, and started at a tremendous pace towards the town, with the reins trailing on the ground close to its feet. In a few seconds the dog, apparently deliberating how to act, leaped from the gig and seized the reins, only relinquishing them when some persons seized the horse's head.'

A bulldog known as Tom was well known in Bordeaux, and was the constant companion of the Bordeaux laundresses, and one day one of them offered the dog some of the absinthe she was sipping. The dog tasted, seemed to like it, and finished it. From that day he took everything that was offered him—rum, vermouth, cognac, kirsch—and every evening by about six o'clock Tom was intoxicated.

But one day Tom became taciturn and turned from his liquor, and could not be persuaded to touch it, and some hours after he was discovered trying to swallow his hind leg, and his master, much disturbed, took him to a vet, who put it down to hydrophobia.

Chow-Chows

These dogs are of the Pomeranian species, and in size between a small collie and a white Pomeranian. Their colouring is usually red, yellow, black, and blue, the latter being the favourite and most valuable.

Their bodies should be cobby and well covered with short thick fur, foxy-shaped head with erect pointed ears; they have black mouths and tongues. They are among the most choice kind of edible dog in China, from which they hail. In disposition they are very affectionate and very companionable, but of a rather jealous and vindictive character where small pet dogs are concerned.

The Collie, or Shepherd's Dog

This favourite and fashionable dog hails from Scotland. There are three varieties of this breed—the Scotch, the Southern shepherd's dog, and the drover's dog or cur. The first stands about fourteen to fifteen inches high, and is a most intelligent animal, very quiet in disposition, and though not quarrelsome shows great courage in defending anything under its care. It will not wantonly attack a stranger, but regards him with suspicion and rejects all friendly advances. Collies do not attain their full coat till about fifteen months old, or their full growth before eleven to twelve months. The points in a perfect collie are a long, tapering, intelligent head, small ears perfectly carried, eyes bright and dark in colour, occasionally yellow, the frill abundant. A draped white band round the neck, called 'the cape,' is much admired. The neck elegant, back strong and long, feet strong and closely knuckled up, tail long and carried low (those having a white tip are most

admired), heavily feathered legs, hind legs well bent at the stifles and standing straight below the hocks; the body muscular and graceful, covered with a short woolly coat next the skin and a longer harder one over; the colours black and tan, sable, occasionally white with sable markings, tricolour black, white, and tan, blue merle, grey and black spots with china blue eyes, but these latter are very rare. Sable collies are the most sought after.

The Southern collie, or shepherd's dog, is larger than the Scotch, but with shorter fur, and has a very short tail, which is perpetuated from parents whose tails have been cut.

The drover's dog is generally black and white in colour, and longer in its limbs than the others. It is employed in driving sheep to the city markets, and in the discharge of this duty shows intelligence equal to the other varieties. The dew claws of both English and Scotch shepherd dogs are generally double and are not attached to the bone, as are other claws. These are generally removed, as they are of no use and liable to be torn off by the various obstacles through which the animal is obliged to force its way.

The collie is also much in request for practical purposes, and his sagacity as a sheep dog is too well known to need description. If only a tenth part of the anecdotes told about him were true, one would be constrained to admit that in intelligence and quickness of perception he approaches so near to man as to mark the line between reason and instinct; and as the feats reported have been proved to have been actually performed by these dogs and the facts corroborated by eye-witnesses, one is driven to answer the old question whether brutes reason in the affirmative.

A Mr. Jackson, of King's Heath, Birmingham, writes in the 'Stock-Keeper' that he witnessed a wonderful performance of canine sagacity, in which a collie named Scott, aged fifteen months, played a game of cards.

'A new pack of cards was produced, which were thoroughly shuffled and cut. I dealt out a "nap" hand. The dog's master placed the dog's cards promiscuously on the floor, and being my first call I called "three;" the dog

went "four," and at word of command commenced to play. She led off with the king of diamonds (trumps of which I had two)—one trick to her; then followed with the ten of trumps, on which I played the six—two tricks to her. She then led with the queen of clubs, which I took with the ace, and led spades, which were trumped (three to her), and played up the eight of clubs, thus making the four tricks with the adroitness of an expert player. Five hands in all were played, four of which she won. Her master then placed in a circle about forty of the cards and requested me to call for my card, which the animal promptly picked up with unerring accuracy. I called for over twenty cards, and not a mistake did she make. Thinking she identified them by some motion or sign from the owner, I requested him to turn his back upon us, but to my amazement with the same result as before. Performance number three was the most difficult of all. This was the three-card trick, or finding the lady; but this time the cards were turned face downwards, and Scott found them three out of four tries.'

There is a good anecdote of a collie dog that could count. Old Fetch was a shepherd dog and lived in the Highlands. His master kept a dozen cows, who ranged at will among the hills. When the sun was low his master would say to his dog, 'Bring the cows home.' One day he departed as usual on his evening task, and he gathered all the cattle, as usual, into the mountain road leading to the barn-yard. A part of the road ran through a low moist spot, bordered by a thicket, and into this one of the cows pushed her way and stood quietly; the others passed on, followed some distance in the rear by Fetch. As the cows filed through the gate Fetch seemed very uneasy, and he whined and growled till he attracted his master's attention. Then he went to the high fence round the yard, and standing on his hind feet peered between two of the rails. After looking at the herd carefully for a time he started off down the road again in full run. His master now observed that one of the cows was missing, and he sat down on a rock

to see what Fetch was after. Before long he heard the furious tinkling of a bell, and soon Fetch appeared, bringing in the perverse cow at a rapid pace, hastening her on by leaping up and catching her ear with his teeth. The dog then lay down, quietly waiting for his supper.

Knox, in his book of dog stories, relates that a collie dog was out walking with his master somewhere in Piccadilly. Scoti was his name, and he wore a handsome collar, with his own name on it and his master's address.

The gentleman was in the habit of rushing about in hansom cabs, and the dog always with him, but on this occasion he was walking and missed Scoti. He searched for him in vain. The crowd was great, and the traffic drowned the sound of his whistle, and at last the master returned disconsolately to his suburban home, but hoping Scoti might find his way back. In two hours after his arrival a hansom drove up to the door, and out jumped Scoti. The cabman rang for his fare, and the gentleman asked him how he had found the dog. 'Oh, sir,' said cabby, 'I didn't hail him at all; he hailed me. I was a-standin' close to St. James's Church, a-looking out for a fare, when in jumps the dog. "Like his impudence," says I. So I shouts through the window, but he wouldn't stir; so I gets down and tries to pull him out and shows him my whip, but he sits still and looks as much as to say, "Go on, old man." As I seizes him by the collar I reads the name and address. "All right, my fine gentleman," says I; "I'll drive you where you're a-wanted, I dare say," so I shut the door and my gentleman settles himself with his head just a-lookin' out. I stops at this 'ere gate, then out jumps my passenger, a-clearing the door, and walks in as though he'd been a reg'lar fare.'

The cabman, it is needless to say, was very liberally paid.

Messrs. Chambers, in their 'Anecdotes of Dogs,' relate an interesting story of a shepherd's dog which happened fifty years ago among the Grampian mountains. A shepherd in one of his excursions to his distant flocks took one of his children with him. After traversing the hills the

shepherd found he must ascend a summit at some distance to get a more extensive view of his range, and as the ascent was too fatiguing for the child he left him at the bottom, with strict injunctions not to stir till his return. He had scarcely reached the top when one of those impenetrable mists came on suddenly which descend so rapidly amongst the mountains, in the space of a few minutes turning day almost into night. The shepherd instantly hastened back to find his child, but, owing to the darkness, he missed his way in the descent. He searched fruitlessly for many hours among the morasses, till night overtook him. To renew the search that night was dangerous and fruitless. He was, therefore, obliged to return to his cot, having lost both child and dog, the latter having attended him faithfully for years. Next morning by daybreak he set out, accompanied by a band of his neighbours, in search of the child, but after a day spent in fruitless fatigue he was at last compelled by the approach of night to descend from the mountain. On returning to his cottage he found that the dog he had lost the day before had been home, and on receiving a piece of cake had instantly disappeared. For several successive days the shepherd renewed the search, and still on returning disappointed to his cottage he found the dog had been home, and then on his coming next for his usual allowance of cake he resolved to follow him and find out the cause of his strange procedure. The dog led the way to a cataract at some distance from the spot where the child was lost. The banks of the cataract almost joined the top, but were separated by an abyss of immense depth. Down one of these rugged and almost perpendicular descents the dog began to make his way, and at last disappeared into a cave, the mouth of which was almost level with the torrent. The shepherd followed with difficulty; but on entering the cave he beheld his child eating with much satisfaction the cake which the faithful dog had just brought him, who was standing by eyeing his young charge with the utmost complacence. It appears that the child had wandered to

the brink of the precipice, and had either fallen or scrambled down till he reached the cave, which the dread of the torrent had afterwards prevented him from quitting. The dog by means of his scent had traced him to the spot, and afterwards kept him from starving by giving up to him his own daily food. He appears never to have left the child by night or day, except when it was necessary to go for his food, and then he was always seen running at full speed to and from the cottage.

Dachshunds

Dachshunds, or German badger hounds, are very popular dogs. The principal use of them, in Germany, is to drive deer out from close covers, which are impenetrable to other breeds of dogs, to track wounded deer, and to kill foxes. They are very game, but difficult dogs to break in, as they are very nervous and high-spirited. Their power of scent is extraordinary, and in consequence they are not often lost, as they will find their way home in the dark from miles away. The points of these dogs are 'lengthy' head of the hound order and slightly arched on skull; eyebrows raised; jaw long and gradually tapering, square at the nostrils; strong white, level teeth; ears very long, broad, and rounded at the ends, soft and thin, lying in graceful folds in repose, but coming close to the face when excited. Eyes small, keen, very intelligent, and deeply set; deep hazel colour in the red dachshunds, very dark brown in the black and tan variety. Skin of head and face free from wrinkles, throat and neck thick and strong, chest deep and wide, body long, shoulders and hind quarters strong and muscular, fore legs strong and short, bending inwards from the elbows and outwards at the ankles, the feet broad and massive with hard soles; tail ten to twelve inches long, carried straight about half-way, then the latter half turned slightly upwards in a curve, fine at the point. Colour should be deep red or black and tan, without white hair; some are light red and others liver-coloured, but the bright

dark red with flesh-coloured nose are best liked. The black and tan ought to have a black nose, hair short and fine; they should be forty inches from end of nose to tail, and height from shoulder from ten to twelve inches; their cheeks tan, a spot of tan over each eye, two large ones on the breast; tan legs from the knee downwards, each toe having a round black spot on it, and black toe nails; tan under the setting of the tail and lower part of the body. These dogs are of a very jealous disposition and will sulk for hours, but are most faithful and affectionate; they are very cleanly in their habits, but require plenty of exercise, running as much as five or six miles a day; they ought to be brushed daily.

The Dalmatian or Plum-Pudding Dog

This dog is famed for its love of carriages and horses. He will follow anywhere where a horse can go, and having wonderful sight and scent never loses himself. In appearance he is similar in shape to the large-sized bull terrier. The head is longish, ears small and hanging close to the cheek, dark and intelligent eyes, deep chest, fore legs very straight, feet round and well padded, tail broad at base and straightly carried, the coat close; and the principal points are that the whole of the body should be thickly covered with black or liver-coloured spots. The ears and tail should likewise be spotted. This dog is said to be neither so clever nor so affectionate as other dogs are, but still is faithful. Idstone, however, mentions a Dalmatian who used to perform at the Holborn Amphitheatre, proving that the breed has a good amount of cleverness notwithstanding. Idstone, describing the above dog, says: 'The dog is of the coach-dog breed and colour, and his antics, which rank him as the very Grimaldi of dogs, are full of the most genuine fun and sparkle, and as a fellow of infinite humour he burlesques the feats of the red setter and the two poodles with a gusto and gravity which must be seen to be appreciated.'

Deerhounds

Deerhounds are very similar to the greyhound, but much larger, and have a rough coat. Their description is: head long, lean, and narrow, with a strong jaw; eyes deep-set with a kindly expression; stiff, long eyebrows, with silky hair on forehead; neck long and muscular, with sloping shoulders; chest deep and wide, strong loins; tail long and strong and covered thickly with hair, with slight curve at the end. Long, well-bent thighs, plenty of bone in forearms; coat straight, plentiful, and rather wiry; ears well set, covered with silky hair and dark at the tips. The colour dark brindle, fawn, wheaten, or even white, and all one shade of colour. They are most affectionate animals and very good guards, and though of a noble nature and peaceful disposition can hold their own with any other dogs, or guard their masters if opportunities present themselves.

Foxhounds and Staghounds

Gordon Stables, in speaking of these two kinds of dogs, writes: 'They are nowadays almost one and the same, though it is generally believed the staghound is the stronger and more able-bodied altogether.' The foxhound is a most symmetrical dog, and well formed for strength, endurance, and speed. Cecil, in his 'Hound Stud Book,' describes the points of the foxhound thus: 'The head should be light, airy, and sensible, yet full of dignity; the forehead should be a little wrinkled, with a sufficiency of chop, and the nostrils wide-spreading; ears set low and close to the head, and rounded; neck long and clean; where it joins the head it must be fine, and gradually deepen towards the shoulders. Back straight, wide, and muscular, with an equally strong and square loin, very slightly arched; back ribs deep, wide, and not flat; chest deep, wide if possible, increasing be-

hind the elbows to at least thirty inches, sometimes thirty-one inches; shoulders long, sloping, and powerful; elbows perfectly straight and well let down. Fore legs must be as straight as possible, without *any* tendency backwards; bone of leg as large as possible, and the muscle of the fore-arm as well as the tendons of the pasterns and toes proportionately strong. If the foot is not perfectly straight it must turn *out*; round and cat-like in shape, sole hard and thick; hind quarters strong, wide, and deep; pastern bone strong and large; hocks strong and straight; the stern carried gaily upwards, slightly rough beneath its lower edge, but not feathered; point straight; coat dense, smooth, and glossy; colour black, white, and tan, black and white, or pied with hare, badger, red, tan, or yellow. Height from twenty-two to twenty-five inches.'

Their ears should not be cropped before fourteen weeks old. The two edges should be held close together, and the thin part cut off very neatly and quickly with a very sharp pair of scissors. Apply friar's balsam to the wounds, and afterwards vaseline till quite healed. The dew claws should be cut off with a sharp pair of scissors when the pups are just over a week old, and vaseline applied twice or thrice a day, but the mother's constantly licking them soon cures them.

There is a story of a hound who saved sixty lambs in one of those disastrous lambing seasons in Scotland when the country is blockaded with snow, and when careful shepherds are much exposed while feeding weak ewes and picking up deserted lambs, which they carry to their masters' or own homes, where they are nursed as carefully as children. The hound noticed what was going forward, and though fourteen months had elapsed since she had pups, strange to say, she saved more than sixty little lambs that might otherwise have perished. Night and day she was seen lying on sheepskins before the kitchen fire with half a dozen lambs around her, devoting the most assiduous attention to them, picking out the weakest for the greatest care.

The English Greyhound

These dogs, with their slender long legs, their whipcord muscles, their length of stride and rapidity of movement, and their broad deep chests, prove that they are capable of long-continued exertion. Their principal use is for coursing, and the only chance the hare has of escaping is to turn and turn about. The greyhound having very long legs cannot stop all of a sudden, which gives the hare some very little chance of escape; and if the latter once manages to get into a wood the chase is up, as the greyhound only hunts by sight.

Colonel Hutchinson writes that in Persia and in many parts of the East greyhounds are taught to assist the falcon in the capture of deer.

There are three other species of greyhounds—the Scotch, Irish, and Italian. The Scotch has a greater power of scent than *the* greyhound, but this breed is becoming extinct. The Irish greyhound is of great size and very strongly built, and the hair a pale fawn colour; but this breed is rare. The Italian species is diminutive, and requires the greatest care and attention, and is quite a woman's dog. They are fearfully susceptible to cold, and should never be allowed to go about uncovered in the winter months, as the cold weather easily affects their lungs.

The points of a greyhound are: head wide behind and snake-like in appearance; neck like a drake's and extremely long, which gives it great power of reaching its game whilst running.

The Italian Greyhound

The beauty of the Italian greyhound, with its delicate grace, its shyness, and its timid helplessness, classes it pre-eminently among ladies' pets; its delicate limbs and fine coat unfit it to be out of doors without a coat except on a hot summer's day. It is of a most gentle and affectionate disposition. The points of this greyhound are

that it should be as small as possible and fragile in appearance, and should not exceed eight or nine pounds in weight; the skull prominent; head fine, long, and flat; jaw very lean, the eyes fairly large, the ears like those of the greyhound proper; the coat never very thick, but fine and soft, the colour variable; blue, white, and fawn are all favourites.

The Scotch Greyhound

This is a rough dog and the breed is nearly extinct; it is larger in every way than the English greyhound, but is not nearly so fast. The hair is rough. It is very intelligent.

The eye should be dark, bright, round, and full, with a soft, languishing, timid, fawn-like look; the ears small and thin, soft and falling, the lower half thrown slant-wise backwards and showing the interior of the ear sideways; teeth white, level, and strong; the chest deep and wide, but not too round; the shoulders deep, broad, and obliquely placed; neck long, slender, and arched, and gracefully curved to the shoulder; the fore-arm straight, with plenty of bone and muscle; the hind leg straight, loins strong and hard, the back well let into the shoulders, with a strong ridge of muscle standing up above the ribs on either side of the backbone; the feet well knuckled up and cat-like, with good pads and strong nails; tail of fair length, thin, and carried with a graceful sweep.

Greyhounds are of divers colours. Some say the greyhounds pied with black and white are the most swift, but there are good ones of all colours—white, red, red and fawn, blue and white, blue, blue-ticked, red-ticked, and brindle.

Froissart, the great historian, relates a story of a greyhound belonging to King Richard II. when he was a prisoner in the Castle of Kent. I will give the anecdote in the words of the chronicler:—

'It was informed me King Richard had a greyhound called Math, who always waited upon the King, and would

know no one else; for whenever the King did ride he that kept the greyhound let him loose, and he would straight run to the King and fawn upon him, and leap with his four feet upon the King's shoulder. And as the King and the Earl of Derby talked together in the court, the greyhound, who was wont to leap upon the King, left the King and came to the Earl of Derby, Duke of Lancaster, and made to him the same friendly countenance. The Duke, not knowing the greyhound, demanded the King what the greyhound would do. "Cousin," quoth the King, "it is a great token for you and an evil sign for me."

'"Sir, how know you that?" asked the Duke.

'"I know it well," answered the King. "The greyhound maketh you cher this day as King of England, as you shall be, and I shall be dispossessed. The greyhound has this knowledge naturally, therefore take him to you. He will follow you and forsake me."

'The Duke understood well these words, and cherished the greyhound, who would never after follow King Richard, but followed the Duke of Lancaster.'

Another greyhound anecdote is that an officer named St. Leger, who was imprisoned at Vincennes during the war of St. Bartholomew, wished to keep a greyhound that he had brought up with him, and to which he was much attached. He was refused permission to keep the dog, and the greyhound was sent to his house in the Rue des Lions St. Paul.

The next day the dog returned to Vincennes and began to bark under the windows of the tower where his master was confined. St. Leger approached and looked through the bars, and was delighted to see his faithful dog, who began to jump and to play a thousand gambols to show his joy. He threw the poor beast a piece of bread, which it immediately ate. This greyhound during the four years of his master's incarceration visited him daily; whether it rained or snowed the faithful animal never failed for a single day to pay his accustomed visit. Six

months after his release from prison St. Leger died, but the faithful greyhound would no longer remain in the house, but the day after the funeral returned to the Castle of Vincennes, and it is supposed that he was actuated by a motive of gratitude. A jailer in the outer court had always shown great kindness to the dog, which was as handsome as affectionate, and this man, touched by his attachment and beauty, always facilitated his approach to see his master and ensured his safe retreat; and being grateful for this service the greyhound remained the rest of his life with the jailer, and the affectionate animal constantly repaired to the tower where St. Leger had been imprisoned and would contemplate for hours together the gloomy window from which his beloved master had so often smiled upon him, and where they had so often breakfasted.

Another curious fact is the story of a greyhound whose master was an expert bicyclist and was accustomed to run down hill with his legs tucked up on the machine; the dog always seemed to take great pleasure in this feat, and one day, to his master's astonishment, he suddenly drew all his legs under him and shot past the bicycle at an elevation of some five feet from the ground. Three times only in the course of a long descent he just touched the ground with his left hind foot, and met his master at the bottom of the hill with frisks and bounds, having travelled nearly 300 yards in the air.

It is a curious fact that on the death of this dog elementary wing processes were found on his shoulder-blades, which seems to indicate a natural predilection for flying.

The Harrier

This dog is used for coursing and hare-hunting, and is not very dissimilar to the foxhound. There are many different sizes and styles of harriers. The head of this dog is heavier in proportion than that of the foxhound, the ears set on lower and of thinner texture. The neck is longer, and is very gracefully poised. The points are the same as those of the foxhound.

The Lion Dogue of Bordeaux

This dog has a round head, short nose, large skull, a projecting under jaw, which allows the animal to breathe without relaxing his hold, but his teeth must meet exactly.

The fangs are highly developed, and the wrinkles on the face and round the eyes give much character to his expression. They ought to be small and fine, the back straight, with a powerfully developed chest, fore legs very muscular, hind quarters not so much so.

The colour is fawn or red, and the darker the better.

These dogs are very courageous and are splendid watch dogs, and their fidelity is proof against everything; but they are much given to fighting other dogs.

The Lurcher

This is generally called the poacher's dog, and is a cross between a greyhound and a sheep dog. They are very clever and cunning, of small size, rough and hard in coat, and of the sheep-dog order, with a slight look of the greyhound. They are of different colours and are capital retrievers.

The Maltese Dog

This dog bears a strong resemblance to the Skye terrier, but is much more diminutive and shorter in the back, and has a very silky coat, which should be of the purest white and very long, covering the face. The tail is carried over the back, and should be very short, with a flag of silky hair. The skin is of a delicate pink colour. The hair should be *quite* straight.

These are most affectionate dogs; they are very clever and easily taught a variety of tricks.

Mastiffs

The mastiff is the largest of the indigenous English dogs. It is of the size of a wolf, *very* robust in form, and

has the sides of the lips protruding. Its aspect is sullen, its bark loud and terrific, and it appears in every way formed to guard property entrusted to its care, and as a yard dog it is most valuable, as its power and courage are so great.

A mastiff should never be kept on the chain; it makes him surly and ill-tempered.

The points of a mastiff are: the head massive and dignified-looking; a broad flat forehead; cheeks prominent; muzzle broad and square, and not too long; ears small, fine, and pendent, lying close to the cheek; eyes smallish, with intelligent mild expression, colour of them hazel; face short and not tapering towards the point of the nose; teeth level, flews deep; neck strong and muscular; body strong and moderately long, with deep broad chest; loins broad and powerful; legs straight; feet small, round, and close; tail long and strong, and should be carried high when the dog is excited; shoulders and thighs very muscular and well set on; coat fine and close. The favourite colour is fawn with black points; next to this comes brindle, then red with black points. The points signify the muzzle, mask, and face.

The height is from 29 to 31 inches at the shoulder; females are two or three inches lower. A dog standing 29 to 32 inches should weigh from 120 lbs. to 160 lbs.

The remarkable power and courage of this breed make him essentially fit to be the dog of the keeper when possessing a good temper, which is a most necessary point, as a savage mastiff is a *most* dangerous animal. Dalziel, in his 'British Dogs,' speaking of mastiffs, says: 'In general appearance the mastiff is noble and dignified, and the magnanimous expression of his countenance bespeaks consciousness of power governed by a noble and courageous nature. There are mastiffs with sinister and scowling faces, but these will rarely be found to possess the grandeur of form that distinguishes the breed, and are often cross-bred. But instances of a surly and dangerous disposition will show themselves in otherwise good and pure dogs, and when this is the case they become a positive

danger to their owners and a terror to the neighbourhood. But the natural disposition is gentle, with an intuitive desire to afford protection, so that a well-trained mastiff is at once the best of companions—not given to quarrel, solicitous of notice from those he serves—and proves with his intelligence and high mettle the best guard of persons and property.'

A tanner who had a mastiff which guarded his yard once had occasion to suspect his foreman of dishonesty. The foreman had always given the dog his food, and the two were on the best of terms. Knowing the dog so well, the dismissed foreman thought there would be no danger in stealing a number of hides from the yard; so in the dead of night he drove his cart close against the wall and jumped over into the yard. The mastiff showed no surprise at the nocturnal visit, but he followed him about pretty closely. The cart was soon loaded, and the foreman began to climb the gate. But these proceedings seemed to excite the dog's suspicions, for the man had usually only to draw the bolt. Without the slightest hesitation the mastiff seized the man, and held him tight till the morning, when his master made his appearance.

Another anecdote is that a gentleman dropped a sovereign when he was leaving home, and on his return in the evening was told the dog was ill and refused to eat, but that it would not let the servant take the food away, but had been lying with its nose on the pan without attempting to touch it. The master at once went to see the dog, when it jumped to its feet and laid the missing sovereign upon the floor.

Chambers, in his 'Anecdotes of Dogs,' relates that Sir Henry Lee, of Ditchley, in Oxfordshire, had a mastiff which guarded the house and yard, but had never met with any particular attention from his master and was not a favourite dog. One night as Sir Henry was retiring to his bedroom, attended by his favourite valet, an Italian, the mastiff silently followed them upstairs, which he had never done before, and, to his master's astonishment, pre-

sented himself in the bedroom, and was instantly ordered out, which being complied with the poor animal began scratching violently at the door and howling loudly for admission. The servant was sent to drive him away, but he returned again and was more importunate than before. Sir Henry, weary of opposition and wishing to retire to rest, bade the servant open the door to see what he wanted to do. This done, the mastiff, wagging his tail and casting a look of affection at his master, walked in, and crawling under the bed lay down. To save further trouble he was allowed to remain, and the valet withdrew. About midnight the bedroom door opened and a person was heard stepping across the room. Sir Henry started from his sleep; the dog sprang from his covert, seized the intruder, and pinned him to the spot. All was dark, and Sir Henry rang his bell in order to procure a light. The person pinned to the floor roared for assistance. It was found to be the favourite valet. He endeavoured to apologise for his intrusion and to make plausible excuses, but the importunity of the dog, the time, the place, the manner of the valet, raised suspicions in Sir Henry's mind, and he determined to have all investigated before a magistrate. The man, terrified by the threat of punishment and soothed by the hope of pardon, finally confessed that it was his intention to murder his master and rob the house. It is needless to say the mastiff became a prime and honoured favourite ever after. A full-length picture of Sir Henry, with the mastiff by his side and the words 'More faithful than favoured,' is preserved among the family pictures.

Newfoundlands

These dogs are a large and splendid breed, full of affection and fidelity, and at the same time extremely sagacious; all they want to make them really human is the power of speech. A writer in the 'Field' declares there are three breeds—the Large, the Newfoundland proper, the Larger Labrador, and the St. John or Lesser

Labrador—and that the dog with long shaggy hair is the pure and simple Newfoundland, the dog with the completely curly hair the Labrador, and that with a close and smooth coat the St. John.

The head of this breed is very large and massive, and it is very wide across the eyes, which are golden yellow in colour. The muscles beneath the eyes are strongly developed, giving the dog great power of jaw; the muzzle is deep and almost square at the end; the upper lips *slightly* overhang; large mouth, with strong level teeth. The neck is wonderfully thick but rather short; ears small and set low, hanging close to the face; backbone long and strong; legs strong, straight, and muscular; the thighs well-muscled; feet very large, flat, with good, well-padded soles under them. Tail long and bushy, slightly turned on one side, and carried well down. The coat generally parts down the back, and this parting continues to the end of the tail. The best colouring is pure black with a white star on the chest.

There are black and white Newfoundlands, but they are not such favourites as the all black. Occasionally may be seen black dogs with red dun-colour legs, but they are never appreciated.

These dogs are wonderfully sagacious and seem to reason. Youatt relates a very amusing anecdote of one who lived in Cork. This dog was often assailed by several little noisy curs in the street. He usually passed them with apparent unconcern, as if they were beneath his notice, but one little creature was particularly troublesome and at length went so far as to bite the Newfoundland dog in the back of his leg. This was an insult that could not be patiently endured, and he instantly turned round, ran after the offender, seized him by the poll, and carried him in this manner to the quay, and holding him for some time over the water at length dropped him into it, then waited a little while till the offender was well ducked and nearly sinking, and then plunged in and brought him out safe to land.

A gentleman in Newcastle has a Newfoundland boasting constitutional principles, who, it is said, goes out every morning to look at the newspaper contents bills. When he sees the 'Journal' placard he wags his tail and shows great delight. When he glances at that of the 'Chronicle' he is not delighted, yet he looks knowing and partially approving; but when he comes to that of the Gladstonian paper the dog looks, gives a low growl, and walks away.

Jesse relates a very amusing anecdote of a Newfoundland who had learned the use of a pump. Whenever he felt thirsty he would go into the kitchen, take up a pail and carry it to the pump, and would wait there till one of the servants passed, when he made gestures to show he wanted the pail filled, and having had his drink would carry the pail back to the kitchen and put it in its place.

Chambers, in his 'Anecdotes of Dogs,' relates that a Newfoundland and a mastiff were enemies and fought whenever they met. One day they had a fierce battle on the pier, from the point of which they both fell into the sea, from which they had no means of escape except by swimming a considerable distance.

Of course this had the effect of separating the combatants, and each began to make for the land as best he could. The Newfoundland very speedily gained the pier, on which he stood shaking himself and watching the motions of his enemy, who, being no swimmer, was struggling—exhausted—in the water and just about to sink.

The Newfoundland dashed in, took the other gently by his collar, kept his head above water, and brought him safely to shore. There was a complete reconciliation between the dogs from that time; they were always together, and when the Newfoundland had been accidentally killed by a stone waggon on the railway passing over him the mastiff languished and lamented for a long time.

The Otter Hound

Youatt describes the origin of this breed from the Southern hound, or talbot, crossed with the rough terrier. The dog is of the same size as the old Southern hound, but differs in having a long rough coat.

The head is in shape between that of a bloodhound and a foxhound; eyes dark, deeply set, very thoughtful; nose large and black with very hairy muzzle; lips ample and full; ears long, thin, and coated with longish hair; forehead high and wrinkled, neck moderately long and muscular, with well-developed flews and a small dewlap; chest deep and fairly wide, well-sloping shoulders, back ribs very deep, loin strong and straight, hind quarters muscular with a well-let-down hock; the stern covered with hair and the tip well pointed; coat hard and very abundant; the colours grey or black, rufus red, or pale tan, or black pied.

The otter hound is very sagacious, and when domesticated makes an affectionate and intelligent companion.

The Pointer

The pointer owes its origin to Spain, as it is descended from an old Spanish dog crossed with either the foxhound or the greyhound. This is a very graceful dog, and pointing comes naturally to the breed. The head of the pointer should be large and rather long, wide across the ears, with a broad nose and square in front; lips well marked and just flewed at the corners. Between the eyes there is a stop. The eyes are large, soft, bright, and animated; ears moderately long, fine in leather, and set low on the head; long sloping neck; deep and muscular shoulders; deep chest, but not wide; fore legs straight and muscular; hind legs well let down, with powerful muscles; cat-like feet, and round, with hard horny soles; body long and strong; tail broad and tapering to a fine point, like a bee's sting.

The colours preferred are lemon and white and liver and white, next to which come black and white.

There are also whole colours, such as jet black, liver, red, and white.

The texture of the coat should be soft and short.

'Sala's Journal' gives the following account of a pointer puppy:—

'It seems that a well-known North Country sportsman had a favourite pointer who had a litter, and amongst them was a smaller one than the rest, who, on account of supposed weakness, was allowed in the house and made a pet of by the ladies and children; and it formed a habit of playing with balls of wool and cotton which fell on the carpet, and as it grew it developed a singular taste, when there was no more wool on hand, of seizing the antimacassars and having a romp with them, and often did damage. To break him of his bad habits he was sharply flogged once or twice with a whip which was hung on a peg of the hall stand, just outside the room. About a week after its last castigation its further use was required, but the whip could not be found. Another was procured and applied, and placed in the same position. A view of the spot in the hall was visible from the door of some of the domestic offices, and, when all had quieted down after the last whipping, a noise was heard by the housemaid. She spied the pup jumping and climbing up the stand until he could get hold of the whip, which done he ran off with it out of the house. The girl followed, watching his movements, and saw him enter an old disused barn some distance away, and shortly after return gaily enough without the whip. The girl told her master, and, on the old barn being entered, the dog's hiding-place was traced by means of some footmarks over some old barrels, and behind the rearmost both whips were discovered.'

The Pomeranian or Spitz Dog

This is hardly a British dog, though it is now quite common in England. It is in appearance very much like

the collie, but is a good deal smaller and carries the tail over the back, and is generally perfectly white in colour; the ears are pricked. Its character is uncertain in temper, but it is very affectionate and docile to those it loves, and is a capital watch dog and guard to property.

The 'Band of Hope Review' relates a story of a Pomeranian who has been taught a great many tricks, and among them is this: that when his dinner is prepared some one calls out, 'Pico, go and fetch your table-cloth.' He gets up, walks to the sideboard cupboard, which he opens with his nose, and brings out a copy of the 'Times,' which he lays on the carpet, and on this his plate is placed. He then begs till a finger goes down as the word 'ten' is pronounced. After eating his dinner he is told to fetch his biscuits, when he trots to the kitchen and picks up a covered basket, which he brings to his mistress, and throws with a bang at her side. He has a great dislike to the look of a tumbler or wine glass, and will not drink out of any except that of the teetotal housemaid. This dog goes every morning to wake the groom by jumping on his bed and pulling the clothes off.

Poodles

These are very clever, sagacious dogs, and there is nothing in reason they cannot be taught. They are very affectionate, but jealous to a fault, and are given to snap and growl at strangers. Their points are: head long and strong, with a well-developed brow and a good amount of muscle about the cheeks; muzzle long, but not snipey; mouth level; nose sharp and black, with open, wide nostrils; eyes peculiar, small, dark hazel in colour, and almond-shaped and bright; the white should be shown round the iris, and in good-tempered dogs the expression is gentle and intelligent; ears long and wide, hanging close to the cheek, with a vast amount of feather; teeth white and strong, lips black and tight-fitting, roof of mouth and gums

black; neck fairly long; tail set up high and well carried, not curled up nor carried over back; loins and legs muscular; fore legs quite straight, hind legs fairly bent; coat thick and strong; but there are two kinds, one closely curled all over and the other with very long rope-like ringlets; the colour jet black or else pure white. There are two sizes, large and small. The larger sort are mostly preferred. Poodles should be clipped when about ten or eleven months old by a professional poodle-shaver, and then kept in order by means of a proper brush and a pair of Clarke's dog clippers (similar to the sort used for horses). The face is clipped bare, with the exception of the eyebrows, mustachios, and a small goatee. The body above the ribs is clipped bare, and the legs and stomach, except that tufts are left on the top of the rump and a fringe round the hocks. The fore legs are clipped, except a fringe round the knees. In 'Sala's Journal' there is a capital description of the shaving of a poodle, given by a professional lady poodle-clipper, who advises 'a muzzle on the dog and a good dog-whip in view, with a piece of sweet cake to calm him in case he is inclined to be troublesome, and then decide how far up the back he should be cut. The middle of the body is the prettiest, at the exact position of the round tufts of hair on the hips. Marking the line with white chalk, leave a frill of fur, beginning at the root of the tail and coming low on his thighs; leave two ruffles or bracelets of fur on each leg, with a distance of two inches between each bracelet, and a large tuft on the end of his short tail will complete the poodle's frilleries. Begin shaving him on the back, taking care to press well against the skin and going *against* the hair and not the way it grows. After having shaved him on back and stomach you come to his legs. Here the scissors will be needed, especially for the hind legs, the skin not having sufficient resistance for the clippers. For the paws the dog is troublesome, as the scissors tickle the soles of his feet. In cutting out all the long hair between the round, pad-like flesh and between his toes, be most careful; this part of the operation must be well done, as on that depends

the neatness of the paw. The hair must be cut closely round the nails and short thumb. The tops of the paws can be cut with the clippers and finished off with the scissors, snipping off all straggling bits round the feet. When they are finished, rub the ball of the paws with a little vaseline or salad oil, to keep them glossy and prevent them breaking. In dressing the face, scissors must almost entirely be used, as only the sides and throat can be operated upon with the clippers. The tiny hairs over the nose should be cut very short, and also round the mouth, especially at the corners. Underneath and between the eyes also the hair must be well cut, only leaving the eyebrows long. When entirely finished, well brush his coat with a metallic dog brush, and just lightly clip the long fur here and there; then rub him with brilliantine.'

Poodles require plenty of air and exercise and kind treatment. As puppies they should be fed in the morning on milk, oatmeal porridge, and one Spratts' puppy biscuit, broken small and mixed in the porridge, and in the evening give them a plateful of bread soaked in gravy, minced mutton or beef, with occasionally vegetables cut up small and mixed in. Give plenty of water and occasionally a little *boiled* milk. They should have plenty of air and exercise, but must never be exposed to wet or damp, nor allowed to lie on wet grass or cold pavements.

Edward Jesse relates the following interesting anecdote: 'An inhabitant of Dresden had a poodle, and for some reason or other he gave it to a friend, a countryman who lived three leagues from Dresden, and who, knowing the attachment of the dog to her former master, took care to keep her tied up, and would not let her leave the house till he thought she had forgotten him. During this time the poodle had young ones, three in number, which she nourished with great affection. She appeared to have entirely given up her uneasiness at her new abode, and therefore it was thought she had forgotten her old master and she was no longer kept a prisoner. Very soon the poodle was missing, and also the pups, and nothing was

heard of them for several days. One morning her master's friend came to him from Dresden and informed him that on the preceding evening the poodle had come to his house with one of the puppies in her mouth, and that another had been found dead on the road. It appeared that the dog had started in the night, carrying the pups (who were not able to walk) one after another a certain distance on the road to Dresden, with the evident intention of conveying them all to her beloved master. The third pup was never found, but is supposed to have been carried off by some wild animal or bird while the poor mother was in advance with the others, the dead one apparently having perished from cold.'

Washington Irving describes a poodle thus ludicrously: 'A little, old, grey-muzzled curmudgeon, with an unhappy eye that kindles like a coal if you only look at him; his nose turns up; his mouth is drawn into wrinkles so as to show his teeth; in short, he has altogether the look of a dog far gone into misanthropy and totally sick of the world. When he walks he has his tail curled up so tight that it seems to lift his feet from the ground. This wretch is called Beauty.'

Pugs

Pugs are very affectionate and good-tempered. They are inclined to get very fat and are greedy eaters, but do not require much food to keep them healthy, and should have plenty of exercise.

The chief points in pugs are: large head, not too round; eyes dark, full, and very prominent; ears small and fine in texture; neck short and muscular. There should be a great deal of velvety black on the nose and face; the former should be slightly *retroussé*; a black stripe should extend down the middle of the back to the root of the tail, which is called the trace. The moles on the cheek should be black, the face short and wrinkled, the wrinkles being very dark; a dark spot should be found on the forehead. Legs straight and short, feet small with black toe nails; tail well curled up over the back, and resting on the one side or the other of the

hip; body short and cobby, chest wide and well ribbed up. The principal colour should be bright fawn with clearly-defined black markings.

The Japanese Pug

This is a toy spaniel similar in its shape and size to the King Charles, and is rather rare. The colouring is white with black markings; it weighs from three to five pounds.

Retrievers

These dogs are used by sportsmen to retrieve game, and are most useful. There are four kinds of these dogs—the black wavy-coated, the black curly-coated, the liver colour, and the Norfolk retriever. The first-mentioned should be of moderate size, with a good long head, muzzle deep, and the lips fairly light; ears small, fine in texture, and lying close to the head, and covered with soft short hair; eyes large and dark, with a very intelligent expression; long muscular neck, chest wide, and shoulders deep and obliquely placed; straight back, well-developed hind quarters; fore legs strong, straight, and feathered; feet round, with well-arched toes; tail carried down and feathered; coat close, glossy, and slightly wavy. Colour pure black, without any white whatever. Height from twenty-one to twenty-four inches.

The Black Curly-coated Retriever is a bigger dog than the black wavy-coated, but is much the same in points, with the exception of the coat, the head, and the tail. The head is narrower and longer; the tail is long, tapering, and straight, and should have no flag, but be covered with short crisp curls. The face is covered with soft close hair, but the rest of the body should be thickly covered with short crisp curls, and the colour jet black.

Liver-coloured Retrievers are exactly the same in points as the black breed, but their coat is liver-coloured.

The Norfolk Retriever.—Saxon describes him thus:

'Colour more often brown than black, a sort of sandy brown; curly coat and inclined to be open and woolly. The coat is not long, and across the back there is often a saddle of straight short hair; texture coarse, and looks rusty; head heavy and wise-looking, large, and thickly covered with long curly hair; limbs stout and strong, well-webbed feet, tail docked but not too short. They are rather above the medium size and are strong, compact dogs, and are exceedingly intelligent and tractable, capable of being trained to almost anything both in the way of tricks and with the gun. In temperament they are lively and cheerful, make excellent companions, and are rarely sulky or vicious.'

Morris, in his 'Dogs and their Doings,' relates that a retriever saved the life of a boy in Staffordshire. He was playing on the bank of the Caulden Canal, near Hanley, when he accidentally fell into the water. According to the boy's own account he was sinking the second time, when a retriever, belonging to a grocer at Hanley, seeing him in the water, sprang in to his rescue, seized the back of his waistcoat, and dragged him to land. The poor little fellow soon recovered himself and walked home. The dog walked by his side till he reached his father's door, and then, with a self-congratulatory wag of his tail, trotted home.

Russian Setters

These are very useful dogs; they are deep liver in colour, curly-coated, or fawn with white toes and white chests. They have the appearance of a large Bedlington terrier. They possess a perfection of nose; in extreme heat, wet, or cold it never seems to vary, and they are most valuable to sportsmen on that account.

St. Bernards

The mission of these dogs is to save life. These heroic animals are known all over the world for benevolence and daring courage. The instinctive faculty is that of saving

life in snowstorms. St. Bernard de Menthon established this breed of dog, being the founder of the monastery situated on the summit of the Alps.

'The peculiar faculty of this dog is shown by the curious fact that if a pup of this breed is placed upon snow for the first time it will begin to scratch it and sniff about, as if in search of something. When they have been regularly trained they are sent out in pairs, during heavy snowstorms, in search of travellers who may have been overwhelmed with the snow. In this way they pass over a great extent of country, and by the acuteness of their scent find out if anyone is overwhelmed by a snowdrift. When it is considered that Mount St. Bernard is situated about 8,000 feet above the level of the sea, and that it is the highest habitable place in Europe, and that the road that passes across it is constantly traversed, the great utility of the dog is manifest.'

These dogs make very affectionate and faithful companions. They are most intelligent, and seem to understand every word said to them.

A full-grown St. Bernard should be from 120 to 170 pounds in weight, and stand from 30 to 33 inches in height at the shoulder. The head should be broad and square, high on the skull; eyes large, drooping, with a gentle expression, showing the red under the eyelid; ears small and carried close to the sides of the face; the neck thick and strong, the legs straight and massive, the feet very large and thickly soled; dew claws are allowed; the hind legs strong and well set, and the hocks should not touch each other; the body symmetrical and powerful; the tail well carried on a level with the back, or below it, but not turned over the back; the coat perfectly sleek and smooth in the short-coated variety, and should consist of an under and an over coat, the outer one being strong and hard in texture and the under one woolly and soft. In colour they are generally red, orange, or brindled with a white blaze up the face, on the chest, legs, and tip of tail. They have very kindly and expressive countenances.

These dogs require a wonderful amount of liberty, but are not fit for running long distances, being very liable to soreness of foot.

They are good-tempered, affectionate, and first rate watch dogs. Their besetting sins are chasing sheep and stealing from butchers' shops, for which they should be severely chastised.

The coat of the St. Bernard should be kept well brushed and combed, especially in their puppyhood. St. Bernard pups require the greatest care; often in a litter there will be some smooth and some rough. As pups they should be fed three times a day till four months old; after that twice a day till full grown, which should be at fourteen months.

The best food for them is Spratts' biscuits soaked in good gravy, meat, and vegetables, with plenty of farinaceous food, the quantity being increased weekly. They should have a little lime water to drink, to help make their limbs strong.

Bone-dust sprinkled over their food is good for them, as St. Bernards are liable to be rickety.

It is a good plan to give a teaspoonful of Parrish's chemical food in a saucer of milk every morning for a month, then discontinue for a month, then give it again rather stronger for six weeks.

For all St. Bernards oatmeal porridge is excellent, combined with meat, paunch, liver, sheeps' heads, and good dog biscuits.

Morris, in his volume of 'Dogs and their Doings,' says: 'One of this breed of dogs which had been decorated with a medal in commemoration of his having saved the lives of twenty-two persons, perished in 1816, while attempting to convey a Piedmontese courier to his anxious family. The courier arrived at the Hospice at a very stormy period of the year, striving to reach the little village of St. Pierre, in the valley beneath, where his wife and children dwelt. The brothers vainly attempted to check this resolution. They at last gave him two guides, each of whom was accompanied by a dog, of which

one was the bearer of the medal. As the party descended from the Hospice, they were suddenly overwhelmed by two avalanches; and the same destruction awaited the family of the courier, who were making their way up to the Hospice to obtain some news of him who was so dear to them. They all perished.'

There is also an anecdote related by Miss Hales of a St. Bernard dog named Thunder, who was brought from the Mount when a few months old. She says: 'He is so exceedingly good-natured, and has so much of the real Mount St. Bernard disposition, that he has been frequently seen saving little chickens which had fallen into his pan of water, which is very deep, and instead of taking them into his mouth to lift them out he puts his nose under them and lifts them out most quietly.

'I have often seen him doing this, and sometimes when I have passed his kennel and stopped to notice him I have observed him looking at me and then at something on the ground to attract my attention, and I have found it to be a poor little chicken half drowned, which he had just saved from his pan, and which he was anxious I should take up and dry. He always allows the chickens to help themselves to his food before he takes it himself, but when he thinks it is time he should have some, instead of frightening the chickens away he takes the can by its handle and walks inside his kennel with it.'

The Schipperke, or Dog of Flanders

This is a small black dog, without a tail, which weighs eight to eleven pounds. The colour is dense black with *no* white in it; the hair hard and wiry, with a fringe of longer hair on the thighs and a ruff round the neck; the head foxy with pointed muzzle and erect pointed ears; eyes extremely bright and keen, hind quarters round with a total absence of tail, feet small, straight strong legs. Some are born absolutely without a tail, and in other cases it is removed at a very early stage of their existence.

They are naturally playful dogs and easily taught in early life. In disposition they are self-willed and only obedient to their owners; they are first-rate protectors of property and person.

Setters

There are several kinds of setters—the Dropper, the English, the Gordon, and the Irish.

The setter has great spirit and strength; he will stand very hard work, has a very long stride, and, his toes being clothed with hair between them, he rarely gets foot-sore, but requires good breaking and plenty of work.

The English setter is about the size of a collie, has a long and narrow head, but high at the forehead. The nose is large and wide, and shows an inclination to fall inwards towards the eyes; the jaws are strong, with just a little flew at the angles. The nostrils should be very moist; the ears about six inches long, set on low, hanging close to the head, and well feathered with silky hair; eyes large, full of intelligence, but not too prominent; long thin neck, with a slight arch and well covered with muscle; shoulders deep and sloping; elbows well let down, forearm and leg straight and strong; cat-like feet, the soles thick and strong; chest deep, body long and muscular, well-developed thighs; long tail and well carried, but not with the slightest curl over it, the feather flat, long, and silky; coat fine and abundant, soft, silky, long, and straight. The colours vary with the different strains. For instance, the Lort setters are bright tan and white and black and white; the Laverack blue and white, liver and white, and lemon and white. The weights vary from 50 to 70 pounds, and the height at the top of the shoulder from 22 to 24 inches.

The Gordon Setter

is in colour deep glossy black, with bright orange tan markings on face, back of legs, and under tail, and differs

from the English setter by being shorter in stern, and with a heavier head; the coat is not so fine in texture. This setter has grand scenting powers and a very lively carriage, but is inclined to be shy and headstrong.

The Irish Setter

This species are good workers and excellent companions. The colour is a brilliant reddish brown; long, rather coarse, and abundant coat; long body; deep and wide chest; the tail long and carried on a line with the spine; a kindly and intelligent expression, with brilliant and keen eyes; the foot half tawny, the tip half looking as if stained with blood; must not show black on the ears, back, head, or tail; white should not appear anywhere except in the centre of the forehead and the centre of the breast.

Blenheim Spaniels

The 'Field' of September 15, 1866, speaks of these spaniels thus: 'This drawing-room favourite derives its name from the seat of the Duke of Marlborough, who used to be a careful breeder of them. . . . It is very difficult to trace the origin of this dog, which, judging from Vandyck's pictures, was cherished at Court in the days of Charles I. . . . It has been asserted that the same description of dog was a favourite *temp.* Henry VIII., that it was much esteemed by Queen Elizabeth, and that the small "dogg" found under the clothes of Mary Queen of Scots after her execution was of this breed.'

The points are: head semi-globular, projecting over the eyes to meet as nearly as possible; the nostril turned up; eyes set wide apart and looking straight forward, round, large, and full, very dark, with very deep black pupils; a deep hollow between the eyes called the 'stop;' the muzzle short, broad, and upturned, the tip deep black, the

jaws very wide; ears long and measuring from 21 to 24 inches from tip to tip, and set low on the head, and very heavily feathered; size varying from 6 to 11 pounds. Coat long, wavy, and silky; there should be no curliness or woolliness in it. Tail about 4 inches long and heavily feathered like a flag. The colour white, bright chestnut red markings on ears, cheeks with a small round spot above the eyes and on the forehead, and patches of clearly defined colour on the body.

Ruby Spaniels are rufus red, with a black nose. All toy spaniels are fairly hardy and should take moderate exercise in dry weather.

The King Charles Spaniel

This favourite little dog owes its origin to Spain, and was first introduced into this country in the time of Charles II., whose attachment to these little spaniels was intense, and by the fondness he lavished on the breed made it the fashion with the Cavaliers and their dames. Wherever the King went he was accompanied by his pets, and Jesse in his book on dogs speaks of a petition which the King received from a widow, who begged for a pension for her son on the ground that when the King went to Oxford her son followed, and while there was bitten by Cupid, one of the royal spaniels—'as your Majesty may happily call to mind,' says the widow.

The points of the King Charles are: head arched, with very prominent forehead; a dent between the eyes; nose short, very *retroussé*, and black with wide nostrils; lower jaw should come well round the teeth, almost meeting the nose; roof of mouth black; ears when held out should measure from the tip of one ear to the other 19 to 21 inches, so as to sweep the ground when walking; eyes large, bright, round, and well set apart, dark in colour, inclined to weep at the corners towards the nose; body square and compact; very short legs, well feathered at the back with bright mahogany-tan hair; colour a dense

black, with mahogany-tan spots over eyes, on face, under the chin down to the chest, the feet also being of the same colour. Hair soft and silky, glossy black, with no curl in it; the feather on the tail long, with a broad square flag at the end of it, and should be five inches long and carried high.

Prince Charlies are white with black and tan markings. The latter colour should be in the ears and under the tail.

Cornwall Simeon tells an anecdote of a King Charles who perfectly distinguished Sundays from other days. He was in the habit of going out, either walking or driving, with his mistress, and when she did not wish for his company he was obliged to be shut up to prevent his following her. But on Sundays he never attempted to go; he would get on a chair and watch his mistress drive off, looking very resigned and unhappy, but never moved to follow, and remained on the chair till her return.

O. S. Round writes in the 'Naturalist' that a beautiful King Charles belonged to his sister, and that it was a common practice with the members of the family, when they left the room where he was, to promise to return and not go out without him. One day Mr. Round was engaged writing in his own room, and the little Charlie lay on the rug dozing. Twice or thrice during the morning he had occasion to take up his cap and go out for a few minutes, but on each occasion promising to return Charlie only looked up and again settled himself to sleep; but at last wishing to go out, but without the dog, he took up a small stick. The circumstance was enough to make Charlie disbelieve the promised return, and this time he followed to the door, showing he was not to be done.

Spaniels (Field)

These are descendants of Spanish dogs and are very beautiful; they are untiring in the field and most faithful and affectionate companions, full of intelligence. They are

divided into two groups, the springers and the cockers. The former are again divided into six kinds—the black spaniel, the Clumber, Norfolk, and Sussex spaniels, and the English and Irish water spaniels.

The Black Spaniel

is a rather long dog: the head long with well-developed skull; muzzle must not be pointed and should measure 9 inches between nose and eyes; eyes dark and full of expression; ears very long, hanging close, set on low, and covered with short wavy hair; a shapely neck with muscular and sloping shoulders; fore legs straight; hind legs firm, but not straight in stifle; feet round; tail well carried on a line with the spine, and docked; the coat glossy ebony black, in texture soft and silky, and abundant; ears, tail, and feet well feathered.

The Clumber Spaniel

Daniel relates that some of this breed were given to the Duke of Newcastle by the Duc de Noailles, and were kept at Clumber, the Duke's seat. They have rather foolish-looking countenances, but yet are very faithful and intelligent; they do their work in true earnest, being devoted to the gun, are perfectly mute when at work, and can be broken to do anything but talk.

The head should be large and long, and marked with lemon to a line just in front of the eyes, with a blaze up the face; muzzle heavy, square, and liver-coloured; eyes full and very expressive and trustful; ears large, hanging close, set low, and covered with short hair; neck strong; shoulders muscular and thick; chest wide and deep; loins muscular; back ribs very deep; backbone straight; fore legs straight and strong; hind legs sturdy and clothed with muscle; the tail docked, carried low, and feathered at the tip; feet large and strong; coat

thick but not long, the texture soft, silky, and straight. The colour must be a *pure* lemon and white.

The Norfolk Spaniel

This spaniel is very common, a first-rate sporting dog, capable of being very highly trained, and a good water dog. He is rather more leggy than the Sussex breed, but otherwise there is not much difference; the colour is dark liver, black, and yellow, more or less mixed with white.

The Sussex Spaniel

This species is rare now and is one of the oldest breeds. The Sussex spaniel should be long and heavy; eyes large and dark hazel, with very heavy eyebrows; muzzle square and loose and rather pendulous lips, the under jaw receding slightly; ears large, low-set, lobe-shaped, and covered with silky hair; nostrils large and liver-coloured; neck strong and muscular; chest deep and wide; body long and deep; shoulders well thrown back; loins very strong and slightly arched; back ribs deep and round; legs muscular and short and well feathered; feet round and large, with plenty of tan between the toes; the tail docked and carried lower than the spine bone; the coat wavy, abundant, but not too soft; the colour a pure golden liver. This dog is generally very good-natured, cheerful, brave, and gentle, and is very fast and enduring in work.

The Cocker

This breed is much smaller than the other and most useful, as they will work either in covert or open spaces where the others would be of no use.

The cockers are subdivided again into Devonshire and Welsh cockers, which differ only in colouring. The

English cockers are black and tan and liver and tan, more or less marked with white. The Welsh and Devonshire cockers are deep liver without white.

The head of the cocker should be *round* and of medium length; muzzle wide, with well-developed nostrils; the forehead high; eyes full, soft, and intelligent; the ears moderately long, soft in texture, set low, and flat to the head; strong neck, shoulders sloping and broad, loins strong and slightly drooping towards tail; fore legs strong and straight; hind strong, well bent, and very short from hock to foot; feet round and cat-like, well feathered between the toes; stern thin and straight and carried below the level of the back; the coat soft and silky and nearly straight, with no vestige of a curl in it.

The 'Pittsburg Chronicle' relates that a gentleman owned a very handsome spaniel who was devoted to children. One day when a lady visited at his house she noticed that the baby was laid on a pillow on the floor to amuse itself, and that the dog went and sat close to it. The day was hot and the flies worried the child very much, and made her very restless. The dog observing this, either with his nose or paw drove away every fly that alighted on the baby's face, and so gently that the child was not disturbed in the least.

Water Spaniels

These are classed as English, Irish, and the Tweed-side breed.

These dogs are most valuable to sportsmen and fowlers. Youatt says that 'the English breed hailed from Spain, but that the pure breed has been lost,' but Dalziel differs as to the entirety of the loss. They are very affectionate and gentle and most useful. The description, according to Dr. G. Stables, is, 'head long with intelligent brow and a speaking eye; muzzle well developed and covered with short hair, soft and close; the brow the same, with no hanging forelock; ears long and bulky, coat closely curled

and very abundant, but not matted; a matted coat holds the water and shows great neglect on the part of the owner.'

The Irish Water Spaniel

This is a *most* intelligent dog and a capital retriever either by land or water. He is most intelligent and full of frisk and fun. The head is long and capacious, muzzle square and fairly deep, high forehead; the eye very dark, with a jocose expression; the face is covered with short hair, with a topknot of considerable length overhanging it, which hangs down in a peak of ringlets, which is the peculiarity of the breed. The ears are long and pendent, measuring from tip to tip 25 inches; chest deep and strong; neck long; loin firm; shoulders muscular; legs strong; feet well knuckled up and hard to feel; the tail short, stiff, and round, without feather, and terminates in a point.

The coat is very abundant, covered with strong crisp curls. There should be long locks of curly hair on the ears. The legs are all ringleted, and the feet and toes plentifully feathered. The height is about 21 inches, the length from muzzle to tip of tail 52 inches; colour deep liver or mahogany.

'A dog of this species named Rover followed the profession of a beggar by soliciting the charity of passers-by. It was his habit on receiving a halfpenny to proceed to a baker's shop and purchase a biscuit; but very often the supply of coppers would be more than adequate for his appetite, and being a sagacious and thrifty animal he saved them up for a rainy day. The dog one day entered the room where he had concealed his little hoard, fivepence halfpenny in all, and found his master's servant eyeing the money. Giving a loud growl, Rover dashed to the spot, snatched up his wealth, and made straight for the baker's shop, placed the money on the counter, and expended it all in biscuits. From that moment he never saved up again.'

Aberdeen Terrier

Dr. Gordon Stables describes this breed as a rough and right breed of dogs, of true Scotch type, common in the northern counties of Scotland; but the points and properties of this type of terrier are not yet decided.

Airedale Terriers

These terriers are also called 'Waterside.' The 'Live Stock Journal Almanac' describes them thus: 'Head broad and flat, ears fine, a longish head with much muscularity of jaw; nose black; eyes a light hazel; intelligent and good-tempered; very 'varmint,' but most loving and affectionate to his friends, and especially gentle with children. They are very game and work well. The chest is deep and wide, back straight, loin muscular; fore legs like darts. The tail should be docked to about nine or ten inches, carried level with the back. Colour light orange, the upper portion of the body dark or bluish-grey. The coat should be thick and hard as needles.'

The Bedlington Terrier

These terriers are rather fancied just now; they are something similar to the Dandie Dinmont, and are famous for their indomitable pluck. They should be compact in body and somewhat long, slender, and deep-chested, and the ribs rather flat, and back short, the hind quarters higher than the fore. Legs straight and rather long in proportion to their height; the head high and narrow; jaws long and lean, with large strong teeth; the neck long, slender, and muscular. The eyes are small, round, and rather sunk, very bright and piercing when excited. The ears are set on low and lie nicely to the cheek, and are filbert-shaped, free of long hair, but slightly feathered at the tips; toes well arched. The colours are liver or sandy,

blue and tan, and red. The tan is a light tan and the blue decided. Nose of liver-, sand-, or red-coloured dog must be dark brown flesh colour, or if blue and tan the nose should be black. The weight from 18 to 25 pounds. The hair longish except on the head, which should be crowned with a tuft of silky hair of lighter colour than the body.

Their attributes are fastness, and whether on land or water are equally at home. Their courage is wonderful, and they will attack almost anything—foxes, badgers, and otters—and are very intelligent. They are dainty feeders.

Black and Tan or Manchester Terrier

There are two sizes of these terriers—the large black and tan and the toy. The former are beautifully-shaped dogs, standing firm and erect on rather long legs.

The head is long and narrow from back to front, with a long fine muzzle; the upper jaw may project a little over the lower. Eyes small, sparkling, and black; the nose black; the ears well cropped, erect, and long, and taper well and stand up like darts—if left uncropped they would be tulip-shaped—and free from tan behind; the graceful, muscular, and well-shaped; the shoulders deep and sloping, and the body well knit and racing-looking; strong loins and deep chest; legs straight; feet round and small, and toes well arched; the tail long and carried straight. The colour is the principal point, and should be a deep raven black with rich red tan and clear from any mixture of black; above the eyes there should be a spot of tan, and one on each cheek; the muzzle should be tanned, with the exception of the nasal bones; the jaw should be completely tanned and the hair inside the ears; the fore legs should be well tanned up with pencillings of black on each toe and a little thumb-mark of black just above the foot; the hind legs should be quite free from tan on the *outside*, but there should be some on the inside. The neck, chest, and

throat, the inside of the thighs, and lower part of tail should be tanned, and the vent should have a small tan spot. The coat should be thick and *very* glossy. The weight from 10 to 25 pounds. These dogs are very clever and seem to reason, for there is a story of an English terrier who had been taught to ring the bell for the servant, and to test if the dog knew *why* he rang he was told to do so when the servant was in the room. The little fellow looked up in the most intelligent manner at his master, then at the servant, and refused to obey, although the order was repeated more than once. The servant left the room and a few minutes, and the dog then, when told to ring the bell, rang it immediately.

The Bull Terrier

This is a *peculiarly* English breed of dog, is most courageous and full of pluck, and is not only an enemy to badgers and other vermin, but is a faithful guard to persons and property. They are generally of a loving and gentle temperament if well trained, and excellent as a companion, and are very sensitive to either kindness or cruelty. Formerly these terriers were a cross between the bulldog and the English white terrier, and they were called into existence for fighting purposes, the combination being designed to secure the bulldog's courage and the terrier's activity. It is said that the large bull terrier of the present date owes much of his fine shape and appearance to a cross with the greyhound, this cross lessening, if not removing the fighting qualities of the bulldog and yet leaving him sufficient courage for what is required of him. A writer says: 'A very silly prejudice exists against the bull terrier, on account of his alleged ferocity and inclination to fight with all other dogs that come within his reach; but this is grossly exaggerated. There is no breed of dog, if properly brought up and kindly treated, more susceptible of affection towards his owner.

Docility and intelligence are highly developed in a bull terrier.'

Chest wide. Pure white is the favourite colour. There are many very good dogs, called patch dogs, but they are not liked, and in any case the colour should be *whole*, according to most judges, and unmixed; if not white they should be either red, red smut, fawn or fawn smut, fallow or fallow smut, brindled, blue fawn, or pied with any of those colours. The weight is from 12 to 40 pounds. The coat short and close, hardish in texture, but softish to the touch. They are generally of a loving and gentle temperament.

His appearance is very handsome, with his smooth coat, white hair, sharp head, vivacious eyes, and an alert expression which make him a most attractive dog, the effect being enhanced by his small size; he is most affectionate, clean in house, and an excellent water dog.

The head should be long and muzzle sharp, the jaw *level* and powerful; an underhung jaw has too much of the bull in it, but it should display great power. The neck should be long and clean-cut; the nose black; eyes very black, small, keen, and sparkling; the lips tight; the ears cropped and the hair inside carefully trimmed, and should stand up very upright; the shoulders sloping and powerful; loin and back strong; hind quarters strong and muscular; the hind legs strong and with a well-let-down hock; the tail fine, taper, string-like, but not bare, and carried gaily.

The Dandie Dinmont

This terrier resembles the Skye in many ways, though there are several points of difference. The Dandie Dinmont Club describes this breed as follows:—Head large and heavy-looking, long from back to front; high forehead and conical, well-domed skull, with strong jaws and teeth; nose short like a pointer's; cheeks broad, tapering very gently towards the muzzle, which is 'long, deep, and very powerful,' and thinly clad in harder hair; ears large and

pendent and hanging close to the cheek; eyes full, bright, wide apart, hazel in colour, and very intelligent; neck well developed and rather short; body long, but not so long as that of a Skye, being about two and a half times the height, with low shoulders, the back slightly curved down behind them; legs short, especially in front, with immense bone and muscle for their size. Tail slightly curved and carried over the back, with hardly any or no feather on it; height from 10 to 12 inches to top of shoulder.

The coat is the chief point. It is a mixture of hardish hair and soft hair, but not silky; the head has a little silky hair on it; the legs and feet are lighter in colour, and the hair is soft as that on the head. Colour, mustard or pepper, or a combination of both. The weight from 13 to 18 pounds.

The Dandie is a most pugnacious breed, and it was of a Dandie that the Highland keeper, when asked why the dog looked so solemn, replied that life was 'full of sariousness to him; he just never can get eneuch o' fechtin'.' They are very affectionate and faithful. A Dandie Dinmont after the death of his mistress was playing with some children in a room into which was brought a large photograph of his late mistress. It was placed upon the floor, leaning against the wall. The dog suddenly caught sight of it, crouched and trembled, all his body quivering; then he crept along the floor till he reached it, and seating himself before it began to whine and bark loudly, and wherever the picture was moved he seated himself before it and kept barking.

The Fox Terrier

Fox terriers are universally popular. The standard of points given by the Fox Terrier Club is as follows:—

Head: skull flat and moderately narrow, broader between the ears and gradually decreasing in width to the eyes. Very little stop should be apparent; there should be

more dip in the profile between the forehead and top jaw, than is seen in the greyhound. The ears should be V-shaped, rather small, and of moderate thickness, and dropping close to the cheek, not hanging by the side of the head; the jaw strong and muscular, but not too full in the cheek, and of fair punishing length, but not so in any way to resemble the greyhound. There should be not much falling off beneath the eyes; this part of the head should be moderately chiselled out, so as not to go down in a straight slope; the nose towards the muzzle should taper slightly and be black; the eyes dark-rimmed, small, deep-set, and full of life and fire; teeth level and strong; the neck clean and muscular, fair length, and gradually widening towards the shoulder; the shoulders fine at the points, long and sloping; chest deep, but not broad; the back short, straight, and strong, with no appearance of slackness behind the shoulders; loins broad, powerful, and slightly arched, and well ribbed up with deep back ribs and not flat-sided; hind quarters strong and muscular; thighs long and powerful; hocks near the ground without much bend in the stifles;[1] the stern set on rather high and carried gaily, but not over the back or curled; the legs straight, large in bone; both fore and hind legs carried straight forward in travelling, the stifles not turning outwards; feet round, compact, and not too large; the toes turned neither out nor in; there should be no dew claws behind; the coat smooth, short, hard, and dense. The colour: white should predominate; brindle, red, or liver markings are objectionable; black and tan markings are great favourites. In their puppyhood these dogs are apt to be very thin, and they should be well fed with bread, gravy, meat, and vegetables, and should be fed at midday, and in the evening plain sweet biscuits should be given them. Their beds should be soft, and whilst puppies should be encouraged to sleep a great deal. When *very* thin they should have tonic pills given them, made of 18 grs. of

[1] The joint next the buttock.

quinine and 20 grs. of extract of gentian mixed and made into 24 pills, and covered with tasteless varnish, in a teaspoonful of castor sugar, followed by a dessert-spoonful of water, given before their dinner. Vegetables should be given twice a week; never give milk.

Fox terriers are not long-lived; they seldom live over 13 years, and when old they often suffer from indigestion, and then they should be fed on a mixture of bread, meat, and a little vegetable, with plenty of good gravy and soup, and a sprinkling of Bragg's charcoal powder added to the food occasionally. The best medicine for fox terriers is, where an aperient is required, to give one of Kirby's pearl-coated pills early in the morning; when these dogs are getting old their teeth should be looked to, and if loose extracted; and when old should have a couple of biscuits given to them at night before going to bed.

Fox terriers are very understanding dogs, and can be taught a great many tricks, such as to walk on their hind legs, retrieve, fetch gloves, slippers, and newspapers, feign death, sneeze, jump through hoops and tambourines, and shut doors.

The Irish Terrier

The Irish terrier is difficult to beat as an ordinary sportsman's dog; he is very game, and is larger than the rough Scotch terrier, longer on the legs and shorter in the body than the Skye. The points are: head long and narrow; strong jaws; white, even teeth; small ears set on rather low; eyes small, dark, and keen; chest deep and narrow; legs straight; feet strong and round, with thick soles; body cobby; back straight and strong; the tail set on high; muscular loins, and a ridge of muscle along both sides of the spine. They should be 'whole-coloured,' bright red being preferred, then yellow, wheaten, or grey. White a great blemish; dark brownish red on ears (when uncropped). Hair on head very short; the rest of the body longer, and wire-haired. Weight from 16 to 28 pounds; height from

12 to 17 inches. The dog should have a gay, lively, and active appearance, with plenty of substance, as speed and endurance are essential points, and very 'varmint-looking.'

These dogs are very plucky and hard-working, and capable of great endurance and great affection to their master; they are capital water dogs, and very clever in the pursuit of rabbits and rats. They are rather given to fighting when they consider themselves insulted, or when they find trespassers on their premises, and frightfully keen after the feline race.

Scotch Terrier

The Scotch broken-haired dog should have a long skull covered with short hard hair, with a drop between the eyes; the muzzle should be powerful, tapering towards its nose; the jaws perfectly level, teeth square, nose black and of a good size; the eyes small, piercing, bright, rather sunken, and set wide apart; ears small and *half-prick*, sharp-pointed; hair not long but velvety and free from any fringe at the top; the neck short, thick, and muscular and set on sloping shoulders; chest deep and broad; body of moderate length and well ribbed up, and very strong in hind quarters; fore and hind legs short, the former straight and well set under the body; hocks bent, and thighs muscular; feet small and strong, and thickly covered with short hair, the fore feet being larger than the hind ones; tail about 7 inches long and not cut, and carried gaily but with a slight bend; the coat very wiry and very thick, and about two inches in length; the colour steel or iron grey, brindle, black, sandy, and wheaten; there should be no white markings. Weight from 14 to 18 pounds for the male and 13 to 17 for the female. A Scotch terrier cannot be too powerfully put together, and should be from 9 to 12 inches in height, and should appear higher on the hind legs than on the fore.

The Skye Terrier

The Skye is, except the turnspit, the longest of all dogs in proportion to his height. There are two kinds of the Skye, the prick-eared and the droop-eared, and puppies of each sort may be found in the same litter, according to Dr. Gordon Stables, and in breeding from them care should be taken that the father and mother have both either one or the other; otherwise the progeny might probably carry one up and one down.

From the nose to the tip of his tail, when extended, this terrier should measure at least three times its height, and sometimes it is met with three and a half times as long. The head of the Skye should be wide, the muzzle very strong and powerful, teeth strong and level; the eyes keen, expressive, and of a dark hazel colour; the nose and palate black; the ears of good size, about, if drooping, three inches long, and clothed thickly with hair, and should hang nicely to the head; if *prick*-ears, they should stand up well; the mouth level; the neck muscular and moderately long; the tail short and carried straight; the fore legs more or less bandy, but short and strong; the feet rather large, with strong nails and a flat, thin sole; the coat hard, wiry, long, and very thick all over the body; tail, and legs, and the feet well feathered.

The most fancied colours are grey with black tips, the next fawn with dark brown tips to the ears and tail, dark slaty blue, also yellow white colour. There should be no appearance of silkiness in the coat, though it should be shining. The weight from 10 to 18 pounds, the females being nearly as heavy as the males.

These dogs should be brushed with one of Evenson's (of Bournemouth) brushes; he sells an especial sort for these dogs. In washing these dogs care must be taken to wash them with warm water, with either sulpholine or sunlight soap; they should be well lathered and the hair rubbed down all one way, and after well rinsed, and finally a canful

of water poured over several times till the soap is entirely washed out. The dog should then be dried with a large bath towel, and whilst damp comb the hair straight down till quite smooth, and separate any matted hair with a pair of scissors, and then brush it. These dogs require brushing morning and evening to keep their coat in good condition.

According to Thomson Gray, the writer on the 'Dogs of Scotland,' Skyes are subdivided into two varieties. the rough-coated and the silky-coated, sometimes known as the Paisley or Clydesdale terrier. The first is very courageous, useful, and hardy, and good for all kinds of vermin, from a fox to a rat.

Romanes relates that a Skye terrier had a strong aversion to being washed, and was very ferocious when it was attempted, so that the servants refused to wash it. Threats and beatings were of no avail. His mistress at last hit upon the plan of taking no notice of him, and refused to let him accompany her out walking, and when she returned home took no notice of his demonstrative welcome, and when he approached for caresses turned her head aside and took no notice of him. This went on about ten days, and the poor animal became very wretched, till one morning he crept quietly up to her with a look that said as plainly as possible, 'I submit,' which he did quite quietly, and after the washing was over barked joyously and wagged his tail vehemently. There is an anecdote of a conscientious Skye whose master had a dish of cutlets for his lunch and had left one cutlet on the dish. The master was reading, and apparently taking no notice. The dog eyed the cutlet, then he smelt it, and at last he seized the cutlet and bolted under the table. Still his master took no notice. The doggie paused, expecting to be run in and receive either a kick or a scolding, but still no notice was taken. The terrier became conscience-struck, and looked pitifully round, and at last he picked up the cutlet, laid it at his master's feet, hung his head in shame, and slunk away, expressing penitence

and shame. The master did not beat him, but gave him the cutlet.

Toy Black and Tan Terriers and Toy Blue Terriers

These are essentially pet dogs, and are miniatures of the Manchester terrier. Their eyes, which are more prominent than those of the true black and tan, are most generally found to weep. The smaller and lighter they are in weight, the more valuable they are; about three and a half pounds is a good weight for them; at all events, they should not weigh over five pounds.

They are generally very denuded of hair, which is said to be a proof of high breeding, and they are extremely liable to baldness. The blue or slate-coloured are often entirely destitute of hair. If very small, no attempt at breeding from them should be attempted. They are very affectionate and game, and good ratters. They suffer fearfully from the cold, and in the cold weather are in a perpetual state of shiver.

Toy terriers should be full grown from ten to eleven months old. They are very amenable to teaching and can be taught many tricks. They should never have bones given to them, nor milk, nor sweet things; a little tea is not only good for them, but they are very fond of it.

Welsh Terrier

Points: the head flat and broader than a fox terrier's; teeth white and strong; jaws powerful and of medium length, not much 'stop;' the ears small and thin and V-shaped, set on high and fall closely to the face; the nose black; the eyes small, sparkling, and full of fire and gameness, having much intelligence in their expression; neck moderately long and thick, without clumsiness, sloping elegantly to the shoulders; loins strong, chest narrow; legs well-placed and perfectly straight; tail set

on rather high, well carried, but not too gaily; coat very abundant, hard, dense, and wiry; colour black and tan or black-grizzle tan, free from white, also from black pencilling on toes. Dogs should be 15 inches at the shoulders, 14 for females; weight from 16 to 20 pounds.

Yorkshire Terriers

These beautiful little dogs were formerly called Scotch terriers; but, as Dr. Gordon Stables says, 'Scotland would have none of him, as he is not hardy enough to stand the climate, except kept as a little carpet knight; so Yorkshire has given him a home and habitation.' There are two weights for these dogs, the toy size and the rather largish kind.

The chief points of pure-bred Yorkshire terriers are: length and beauty of coat and smallness of size; the colour silver blue on the upper parts of the body and a golden tan on the head, face, ears, and legs. The coat should be long, silky, and shiny, and nearly touching the ground on each side, and parted in the centre; the hair should almost hide the face and should hang long on the nose. Their weight from 3 to 10 pounds; the head very shapely, tapering towards the nose, which should be jet black; the muzzle rather long; the eyes large, soft, bright, and dark hazel colour. The ears are generally cropped, and should stand up very upright; if they are not cropped they should droop close to the head; the teeth white and level, fitting each other exactly; the tail should be docked at a very early age, and should have a good flag at the end, and carried very straight. The height at shoulder of a female weighing 4 or 5 pounds should not exceed 9 inches, the length of body from tip of nose to the setting on of the tail from 18 to 20 inches; the males are larger in weight, and should be one inch higher and two inches longer than the females.

Yorkies are born black and tan, and change their

colour when from six months to a year old. These dogs should only be washed when necessary, and then sulpholine soap used; when they are required for exhibition it is necessary to cultivate their coat with a little special dressing lotion. Their colour becomes lighter with age, and the hair continues to grow till they are eighteen months; I have had them when the hair has grown till they have been three years old. The following is a dressing which some people dress them with once a week, but I have never tried it: Equal parts kerosene, cocoanut, and olive oils; but care must be taken that they should not catch cold, for oily mixtures are apt to make dogs chilly.

The Truffle Dog

is a small species of poodle, and in colour white, or black and white, or black. He is very intelligent, possesses a keen sense of scent, and is mute in his work. A truffle dog must be broken from all game; he digs like a terrier at a rat's hole for truffles.

The Whippet

According to Dr. G. Stables this breed 'is a kind of small greyhound with a little terrier blood in him, and is used for running races.'

Wolfhound (Irish)

This dog is in appearance something approaching the Scotch deerhound, only much larger, and, according to Captain Graham's description to Dr. Gordon Stables, he should be more massive and majestic-looking than a Scotch deerhound, with hard, long, and shaggy coat, though softer and longer on the head; the ears small in proportion to the size of the head, and half erect; the colour black, grey, red, brindle, and fawn. Their character, 'trusty, true, and brave.'

Foreign Dogs

There are a great many foreign dogs now imported to England, which have become to a certain degree fashionable, such as the Oriental Dog, Spanish Bulldog, Thibet Dog, Kangaroo Hound, the Australian Dingo, Grecian Greyhound, Chesapeake Bay Dog, Leonberg, American Indian, and the Esquimaux Dog. This last is the only one of which I shall give an account, as I really know nothing of the other breeds, and there are no doubt many canine writers who have made these dogs a study.

The Esquimaux or Arctic Dogs are found in Greenland and wherever cold predominates, and are used as beasts of burden, and they get through an immense amount of travelling and through immense tracts of ice and snow. They are of the collie order, but the muzzle is much less pointed; the ears are prick; they are plentifully coated; their hair from three to four inches long, and under this hair is a coating of fine, close, soft wool, which grows in the winter and falls off in the spring.

The hair is excessively thick like a brush, but the feather is not especially long; their colour is of a greyish brindle. These dogs are very docile and patient, also very affectionate.

Morris relates that a Frenchman named Chabert, who was called Fire King, from his wonderful performances with fire, was the owner of one of these dogs, whom he used to yoke to a light carriage and who drew his master twenty miles a day. Chabert sold him for 200*l.*, but between the sale and delivery the dog broke his leg. Chabert was in a great state of mind, fearing to lose the money; so he took the dog by night to a veterinary surgeon, where he formally introduced them. 'Doctor, my dog; my dog, your doctor.' He talked to the dog, pointed to his leg, limped round the room, then requested the surgeon to apply bandages to his leg, which being done he seemed to walk sound and well. He then patted the dog,

who was looking alternately at him and the surgeon, desired the surgeon to pat him and to offer him his hand to lick, and then holding up his finger to the dog, and gently shaking his head, quitted the room and the house. The dog immediately let himself down, and submitted to a restriction of the fracture and the bandaging of the limb without motion, except once or twice licking the hand of the operator. He was quite submissive, and in a manner motionless, day after day, until at the expiration of a month the limb was sound and whole.

Various Anecdotes of Dogs

E. L. Blanchard tells the following dog story:—'He was a mongrel terrier of disreputable appearance, but of very knowing air. This canine critic he invariably noticed scanning the bill of Sadler's Wells (it was during Phelps's *régime*), and noting what was set down for the next night's performance. If it were satisfactory the dog used to wag his very long tail; if he disapproved he turned away, expressing his contempt. On the Saturday evening, when so minded, the dog used to contrive to slip by the money and check takers and secure a position near the front row of the pit. As the play went on, if Toby were satisfied, the tapping of his caudal appendage on the floor could be distinctly heard; a very finely-delivered passage would elicit a low whine of pleasure; at the sallies of a Shakespearean clown he would grin; but should an actor tear his passion to tatters Toby's resentment and anger would be expressed by a deep and savage growl.'

Guy's Hospital has now a dog of its own. Some time ago it was seen to enter the hospital ground, hopping on three legs at the patients' entrance. Some children drew the attention of a student to it, and he took it into the surgery, when he found it was suffering from a broken leg. He set it, and the leg soon regained its strength. The splints were removed, and the dog was shown to the doorway; but the animal refused to be discharged from the

surgery, where he had been very kindly treated. The dog is a black and white mongrel, and has been named 'Jack,' and he stays at home and minds his business.

A rough-haired terrier named Sting had a horror of steam trams, but the first time he was muzzled he was so disgusted with life under such conditions that he ran off and laid himself in front of an approaching steam tram, evidently for the purpose of committing suicide; but his life was saved by a lady, at the risk of her own, stepping over the rails and picking him up. The same terrier was taken in a cab by his master, and the traffic seemed to interest him very much; but, being a cold day, the cab windows were drawn up, and the moisture condensed so thickly on the glass that the dog was unable to see what was passing in the street. Without one word being said to him he set to work to clear away the moisture with his tongue, and then looked through the space. Hearing a noise on the other side of the street, he crossed the cab and repeated the operation by licking the moisture from the opposite pane of glass, in order to ascertain the cause of the noise.

In 1854 a poor man was buried in the old cemetery of Greyfriars, in Edinburgh. Amongst the numerous friends who followed the funeral was the dead man's dog, whose attitude indicated his deep grief. On the following day the cemetery gardener found the dog asleep on his master's grave, and drove him away; but every morning he found him in the same place. At length the gardener took pity on him and gave him food, and Bob (which was his name) having won such a friend, never left his post again. A sergeant of Engineers provided his food, and at twelve o'clock, when the citadel cannon was fired, Bob used to rush off to his dinner. This lasted ten years. When a tax was put on dogs, twenty people who had witnessed his devoted conduct, proposed joining together to pay the money; but the Lord Provost, hearing of the fact, exempted the dog from taxation, and made him a present of a splendid collar, on which was written an explanatory inscription.

During fourteen years the dog remained at the tomb. He then died. A monument has been erected to his memory by the desire of the Baroness Burdett Coutts. It is a fountain placed in the most unfrequented part of Edinburgh, is seven feet high, and is surmounted by the statue of Bobby in bronze.

Musical Terriers

I have read of musical dogs, and which generally belong to the terrier breed. I have never come across one myself, so will only repeat an anecdote of one which hails from that land of wonder—America. A young lady of New York had a Scotch terrier which was able to discriminate notes, and was a good critic. When he was a pup of three months old, hearing a barrel-organ play the 'Boulanger March,' he began to caper in a pleased manner, and keep time with playful yelps. When the tune changed to 'The Heart Bowed Down,' the dog fell to the floor and moaned as if in pain. When the Swan Song from 'Lohengrin' was struck up, it had the effect of making him walk slowly round, barking plaintively all the time. When lively music was played, the dog ran in a frolicsome way, emitting short barks. 'Yankee Doodle' set him into prolonged barks, and the 'Marseillaise' drove him into a corner howling with fear. As the dog grew up he always insisted sitting beside his mistress as she played.

At Boston there lived a Dr. Gross, who possessed a black and tan terrier who was able to accompany her master in a duet, 'The Last Rose of Summer' being her favourite. At a signal, the dog would get on the music stool, and with erect head, survey the auditors. 'As the doctor gave a prelude on his violin she opened her mouth and started with a sort of whine. As the doctor proceeded with "The Last Rose," the songstress showed by increasing pathos the effect of the musical afflatus and of the sentiment. She refuses to perform if any one laughs.'

Another terrier I have read of rises on his feet the

moment his master whistles a valse. He keeps perfect time, and does not stop till the music ceases.

Another canine musician is said to sing, and to succeed in a good imitation of the do, re, mi, his voice rising and falling with the notes.

I read once of a dog who used to run on the legs of one side. The animal would start in the usual way, and when he had acquired a sufficient momentum, tuck up the legs of one side, and scamper along on two legs till tired. He would then acquire fresh impetus and give the other legs a turn.

A well-known M.P., about thirty years ago, was with his wife at Bath, and they had with them their only child, a baby boy just a little over a year old. The M.P. and his wife were one night at the Bath Assembly Rooms, having left their little dog asleep in a bedroom, the servants being in the kitchen. While at the Assembly Rooms, the attention of the M.P. was suddenly attracted by the little dog which he had left at his house rushing up to him and whining furiously, as if in a state of frenzy. His master, following the movements of the dog, went to the door and then home, the dog leading the way, jumping and barking as they went along. It was found that a candle had been left burning beside the bed in which the baby lay, and that a curtain had taken fire. The dog had first alarmed the servants, who were at their supper, and then went off to his master, knowing where to hunt for him from having been at the Bath Assembly Rooms before. The M.P., to make the occurrence more eccentric, wrapped the child up, and carried it to the Assembly Rooms and placed it in his wife's lap.

Sir Walter Scott was a great lover of dogs, and always had fine ones round him. One day, in conversation with a friend, he said: 'Those dogs,' pointing to two fine hounds lying on the hearth, 'understand every word I say.' The friend expressing doubts on the subject, Sir Walter, to prove it, took up a book and began to read aloud: 'I have two lazy good-for-nothing dogs who lie by the fire and

sleep and let the cattle ruin my garden.' Both dogs instantly sprang up and ran out of the room, and, finding no cattle in the garden, returned and lay down by the fire. Sir Walter again read the story from the book, and again the dogs ran out and came back disappointed, and lay down. The third time their master told the story the dogs came up to him and looked in his face, whined, and wagged their tails, as if to say: 'You have made game of us twice; you cannot do it for the third time.'

American Anecdote

An American living in a Northern Cathedral town had a Romanist priest and an Evangelical cricketer parson as near neighbours. The Romanist owned a mongrel fox-terrier called Troy, and the Evangelical parson a large black tom cat, and the pair were strangely enough great chums, and both often came over the wall into the American's garden. Nothing would induce the dog to eat a bone on a Friday, unless it was a fish-bone; if he was given the knuckle end of a leg of mutton on that day he would look at it sadly, and then go out and bury it, or else give it to the Evangelical cat.

One Friday he was given a big hunk of beef; the dog took it out into the garden where the cat was waiting for him, and they had a bark and mew confab, but the former did not, according to custom, part with his prize; he stuck to it and puss went over the wall into his master's garden. Presently he returned with an open tin of sardines in his mouth, which he offered in exchange for the meat. Troy, having satisfied himself that the box was half-full, agreed to the exchange, and both canine and feline partners thereupon lunched and prospered.

The Dog's Sunday

On November 3 in the churches of France, it was once permitted that the people, and even in certain places ex-

pected, that they should bring their dogs to church with them. Even now on that day, though the people do not go to church accompanied by their canine friends, they talk as if they were going to do so, and pleasantly ask one another in the afternoon: 'Did you take your dog to mass this morning?'

November 3 is St. Hubert's Day, who is the patron saint of dogs. He is, first of all, the patron saint of hunters, but he is held to have special authority over dogs, and to him are addressed prayers for cure or protection from hydrophobia. Hubert was in the early days of Christianity a prince of Liège, and was so passionately fond of hunting that he neglected his duties as a chieftain and as a man, and, accompanied by his beloved dogs, continually engaged in the chase. Even on holy days the sound of his horns and the barking of his pack clashed discordantly with the ringing of the church bells. But on one of these holy days (Good Friday), Hubert whilst hunting was confronted, it is said, with a vision of a stag bearing a bright cross between its antlers. This so deeply impressed St. Hubert that he gave up his boisterous life, undertook a pilgrimage, and became a bishop of holy life and beneficent influence. But even in his saint-hood it was said that he never lost his wonderful influence over dogs and other animals.

AILMENTS

Abscesses

Bring to a head by poulticing, and when brought to a head, an incision should be made with the lancet and the matter squeezed out, the wound being afterwards well and thoroughly cleansed with warm water. Then dress with the following: 1 oz. ceratum calaminæ, 2 drs. each precipitated chalk, glycerine, and carbolic acid mixed.

Asthma (Chronic)

This disease is incurable, and all that can be done is to render the poor doggie's life bearable. The best thing is to give an inhalation of the following: mix together ½ oz. each of stramonium and nitrate of potash, 2 dr. of powdered camphor, and ½ dr. of powdered opium. Sprinkle some of this mixture in a hot shovel and hold it under the dog's nose, as well as fill the room with the fumes; give occasional aperients and tonics to improve the tone of the system generally; exercise, regular feeding, and limited vegetable diet should be attended to, and all exposure to fog and cold should be avoided. This malady affects mostly old dogs, where it is not brought on prematurely by overfeeding and giving sweets and other deleterious foods.

'Rara Avis' gave me a very good recipe for asthma in pet dogs, and which I have found very effectual. Let the dog have fresh air, and put a square of flannel over its

back at night; and a dessert-spoonful of castor oil once a month, given early in the morning, fasting, keeps the dog in good order for a time; give half a podophyllin pill in a piece of butter twice a week for a fortnight. Feed on light nourishing food, and give no bones nor dry biscuits; meat is better for asthma than biscuit diet. Every morning and night administer a teaspoonful of this mixture: half an ounce of glycerine, the same of clear honey, 3 drops of laudanum, 4 oz. of oil of terebene, and an eggspoonful of powdered liquorice; shake up all well together and rub the chest *gently* for a few minutes every other night. If the cough is very bad, hold the dog's head over a jug of boiling water for five minutes in which 3 drops of eucalyptus has been added, and then put to bed for the night. If the dog is very fat give a dose of Spratts' Purging Pills every third day.

When asthma is accompanied with bronchitis, give the following mixture, which will be found efficacious: 3 oz. mucilage of acacia, 3 oz. oxymel of squills, 1 oz. glycerine, 8 drops of oil of terebene; shake well, and give a dose morning and evening. Sometimes a teaspoonful of cod-liver oil given daily, half an hour after the dog's dinner, is a great relief.

Asthma is sometimes caused by chronic disorder of the liver, and then the following pills relieve the sufferer: ½ dr. Barbadoes tar, 1 dr. powdered squills, 1 dr. bicarbonate of soda, 1 scruple of extract of belladonna, and sufficient powdered liquorice to make 26 pills, coated over with tasteless varnish and made up small.

Asthma generally attacks fat, overfed dogs, though it often proceeds from a common cough which has been neglected. The symptoms are a wheezy cough and difficult breathing, which grow worse as the weather gets colder, and a quantity of phlegm collects in the throat.

Bowels, Inflammation of. *See* **Enteritis**

Boils. *See* **Abscesses**

Bronchitis

For symptoms, *see* Inflammation of the Lungs. Give as much nourishing food as possible; keep a bronchitis kettle full of boiling water, to which add 6 drops of oil of eucalyptus, and place the dog's basket as near it as possible. Rub the chest with camphorated oil, and give every four hours a teaspoonful of the following drops: 2 oz. glycerine, 2 oz. oxymel of squills, 1 oz. balsam of aniseed, 1 oz. run honey, 8 drops of oil of terebene.

Bronchitis (small dogs)

('Rara Avis')

Keep the dog warm and rub the throat and chest every night with this liniment: 4 oz. of gin, 1 teaspoonful of spirit of camphor, 1 teaspoonful of spirit of hartshorn, and 1 teaspoonful of cayenne pepper. Shake the bottle before using, and sprinkle a few drops on a piece of flannel and rub the throat and chest gently, and hold the flannel to the parts for a few minutes, and give it the following cough mixture: 2 oz. of glycerine, 1 tablespoonful of oxymel of squills, 1 tablespoonful of melted gum arabic, 1 tablespoonful of honey, and 3 terebene lozenges pounded to a fine powder; give a small teaspoonful of this twice a day, and 1 teaspoonful of cod-liver oil once a day.

Canker

Canker of the ear is a very common disease both externally and internally, and is best described by calling it an eruption, which first shows itself in the interior and then in the outer ear, caused principally by the irritation of the discharge, or by the constant shaking of the head from the itching produced by the eruption. The first symptom is generally that the dog claws at his ear and shakes his head, and, should the ear be examined, it is

probable that there will be found a dark granular substance, which is dried blood, or perhaps a discharge of thin liquid, or, if in an advanced stage, a thick dark liquid smelling offensively; or if it be external canker, the lowest part of the flap of the ear will be cracked and discharging matter. This disease is caused by high feeding and confinement, and dogs are rendered half mad by the perpetual irritation caused by the constant itching.

Pointers and setters are most liable to this disease, because they are so much confined to their kennels during a greater part of the year. Canker is infectious, and a dog suffering from it should be isolated from other dogs. A very good remedy is to apply morning and evening an ointment made with 2 oz. of glycerine, 2 drs. of tincture of Hydrastes Canadensis, ½ dr. of carbolic acid, well mixed. It should be applied with a camel's-hair pencil.

Also a good formula for a large dog is to give two of Kirby's pearl-coated rhubarb pills in the morning in a lump of meat once a week for a fortnight, and a dessert-spoonful of Parrish's Chemical Food in a pint of boiled milk daily for three weeks, and apply the following liniment morning and evening with a camel's-hair pencil into the interior of the ears: 3 oz. olive oil, ¼ oz. glycerine, ½ oz. extract of lead, and 6 drops of laudanum.

Another formula here given is considered also very efficacious. Mix ½ dr. of wine of opium and 6 grs. of sulphate of zinc in ½ oz. of distilled water. Drop 4 drops into each ear daily, and the first day of doing this administer a dessert-spoonful of castor oil, fasting. Then daily for five or six days a dessert-spoonful of the following mixture: ¼ oz. of sweet spirit of nitre, ½ dr. of powdered nitre, ½ dr. of wine of antimony, ¾ oz. of mindererus spirit in 2½ oz. of water, the bottle to be well shaken before using. Of course, a smaller quantity for a small dog. For diet give a mixture of gravy, meat, and vegetables, also oatmeal porridge, plenty of fresh air and exercise; if there be any waxy, hard substance in the ears, sponge gently with warm water, but dry it most thoroughly with a fine

soft rag, and drop in two drops of warmed salad oil. Damp and cold will aggravate this disease and often bring it on.

Canker sometimes infests the mouth and gums; then all loose teeth and stumps should be extracted; and put in the dog's dinner for a few days as much bicarbonate of potash as will lie on a sixpence, and give a table-spoonful or dessert-spoonful (according to size of dog) of castor oil, and afterwards a course of pills made with 48 grs. of powdered rhubarb, 1½ gr. extract of gentian, 16 grs. of carbonate of soda, and sufficient gum acacia mixed and divided into twenty pills, coated with tasteless varnish; one given in the evening; half a pill if the dog is small, and still less if the dog is *very* small. The food should be plain, and plenty of exercise given.

Chorea, or St. Vitus's Dance

This is most generally the result of bad distemper, and is purely a nervous affection. The symptoms are quivering and twitching. The dog, if he sleeps, seems aroused by dreams, and then goes on twitching; it differs from palsy, inasmuch as in the latter the whole body shakes all over. This disease emanates from the spine or in the nervous system. Sometimes the twitchings are accompanied by diarrhœa or inflammation of the stomach.

Everything should be given to build up the dog's system, and plenty of milk given; beef-tea, mutton broth, with oatmeal added in proportion to the looseness of the bowels. If the bowels are constipated a Kirby's pearl-coated rhubarb pill should be given, or a dose of castor oil. As the dog improves and strengthens, give it a few drops of Fer Bravais in its drinking water and some Frame Food. Do not let it take much exercise, but give it fresh air and pure ventilation. This is one of the almost incurable diseases dogs suffer from, especially collie dogs, who are very liable to it after distemper. The enclosed prescription for pills is most efficacious, one given morning and evening: 36 grs. of valerianate of iron, 12 drops of oil of savin, and sufficient

confection of roses; divide into twenty pills. This quantity is for a large dog (collie). Rub the following ointment into the body daily: ½ dr. iodide of potassium, 1 dr. of alcohol, and 2½ oz. of lard.

Colic

Colic generally emanates from over and improper feeding, which causes digestive derangement; also exposure to cold, and to intestinal parasites; puppies are especially liable to colic. This malady comes on very suddenly, and in a few moments a dog is prostrated with pain, and howls. It may be distinguished from inflammation of the bowels by the suddenness of the attack, and the nose remaining cool and moist, and the eyes bright. The bowels should be gently rubbed, and hot flannels applied to the stomach; or even administer a warm bath. Give a little water gruel, and about half an hour after a dose of castor oil, according to size of dog. Give from 10 to 30 drops of laudanum with a teaspoonful of brandy, according to size of dog, if the pains continue very acute. For toy dogs the dose must be much smaller in proportion. Sometimes colic is caused by worms, when it will be necessary to treat with vermifuges (*see* under Worms). I have found gentle friction, hot flannels, and castor oil is generally sufficient.

Constipation of the Bowels

The dog is especially liable to constipation, but it often arises from the effects of over-feeding and want of exercise. Castor oil is a very safe thing to give after a Kirby's rhubarb pearl-coated pill; give boiled liver with the food, and plenty of exercise and fresh air.

Coughs

Rub the chest with a liniment of 1 table-spoonful of spirit of turpentine, 1 of spirit of hartshorn, 1 teaspoonful of laudanum, and 1 of cayenne pepper in 5 table-spoonfuls of salad oil; rub on the throat and chest with a piece of

flannel night and morning, shaking the bottle before using. Administer the following pills, one twice daily, after applying the liniment: 20 grs. compound squill pill, 20 grs. powdered liquorice, 20 gum ammoniacum, 4 grs. laudanum, 4 grs. ipecacuanha, 8 grs. powdered Turkish rhubarb, 5 grs. of oil of terebene. Make into twenty pills, and coat with tasteless varnish.

When an attack of coughing is violent, as much pounded terebene lozenges as will lie on a threepenny piece, given in half a teaspoonful of pure glycerine, is a wonderful dog remedy.

Cough Drops for Young Dogs after Distemper

Two grs. powdered opium, 6 grs. powdered ipecacuanha, 2 grs. oil of terebene, 2 grs. powdered liquorice, 6 grs. compound squill pill, 5 grs. powdered rhubarb; coat over with tasteless varnish. Make into two pills, and give one morning and evening.

If the cough seems oppressive and the breathing hard and wheezy, rub the chest with camphorated oil, and if the symptoms do not diminish, apply on chest a hot flannel soaked in a gill of gin or whisky, and add a little ginger or pepper. Keep it on from seven to ten minutes, and give a teaspoonful of cod-liver oil and a little of Mellin's Food in the middle of the day for a month, and then change it to a teaspoonful of Squire's Parrish's Chemical Food put into its last meal. The dog should be kept warm and out of draughts.

Deafness

Often deafness is congenital, or present from birth, for which there is no remedy. Cropping the ears is a cause of deafness. White dogs frequently suffer from congenital deafness.

Diarrhœa

Diarrhœa is often caused by cold, worms, or indigestion, and often when a dog is attacked with it, blood is per-

ceived in its excrements. If the attack is not very bad regulate the diet; but if it continues and is severe it should be quickly checked, or else it may become chronic, and induce liver disease. The symptoms are watery stools, a dry nose, red condition of the eyelids, and offensive breath. Change of diet is one of the essentials. If the attack is severe give a dose of castor oil; also milk with lime-water, 3 to 1 parts; also beef-tea thickened with raw eggs, and farinaceous food, and administer before food a teaspoonful of elixir of bark, pepsin and bismuth. Should the dog refuse food, it must be drenched with some every two hours by opening the lips at the side and pouring in the liquid, and gently nipping the dog's nose, which will cause the dog to swallow it at once. Should dysentery come on, give some of Davenport's chlorodyne. Worms and floating bones that have escaped digestion often cause diarrhœa, but no bones should be allowed; give boiled rice and cold beef-tea, alternately with a little mutton and gravy, but no biscuits till quite well. If very bad it is best to consult a vet., who will probably strengthen with cod-liver oil and compound syrup of phosphates. 'Rara Avis' gives the following prescription for diarrhœa: Sal volatile 1 drachm, spirit of camphor 1 drachm, tincture of catechu ½ oz., tincture of rhubarb ¼ oz., laudanum 8 drops; dose, 20 drops in a dessert-spoonful of water every five hours, which sounds as if it ought to be good; though I have only tried the recipes and diet before mentioned. And for young dogs the following:—Give first a mild dose of castor oil, and for diet cold beef-tea thickened with raw egg, milk with lime-water, 3 parts to 1; if it continues, chlorodyne given in ten drops at a time every four hours till the diarrhœa stops. A new-laid egg beaten up with port wine or brandy, a teaspoonful given every three hours, is good for it, and it nourishes the sufferer as well. If the animal seems to be in pain apply hot flannels to its stomach; if thirsty, give a little rice water to drink; a little arrowroot thickened with gelatine may

also be given; elixir of bark, pepsin and bismuth should be given in teaspoonful doses before food is taken, and less quantities for small dogs.

Distemper

It is not at all necessary that dogs should have distemper; good food, warm and comfortable housing, and cleanliness are the great preventives. It is a difficult disease to cure when it attacks a dog, as no other disease prostrates the system so rapidly. In this disease all the secretions are vitiated and diminished in quantity and quality, all arising from the action of poison in the blood. The symptoms are general debility, want of appetite, feverishness, and a running at the nose and eyes, offensive breath, and eruptive spots on the lower part of the body, alternate fits of heat and shivering, a short husky cough, and sneezing, especially when out of doors, the bowels relaxed and sometimes constipated, the eyes filled with thick gummy matter, and rapid loss of flesh and strength.

When distemper is fully developed in a dog there is a frothy expectoration, and after a time the mouth becomes covered with brown fur. It generally runs a course of from three to six weeks, and may be divided into four stages: the 'incipient,' the 'reaction,' the 'prostration,' and 'convalescence.' There are often several complications with this disease:—*Head complication*, causing congestion of the brain; *bronchial complication*, with violent cough and occasionally inflammation of the lungs; *intestinal complication*, or violent purging of black fluid, followed by watery and offensive stools with pieces of whitish skin mixed in with them. This is a very bad complication, as, if not checked and the dog's strength well kept up and maintained, the animal dies from exhaustion very quickly. Another complication is that when it attacks the skin; when a large number of small pustules filled with matter and blood spread over the body. Unfortunately, this malady

leaves something behind, such as eczema, chorea, chronic catarrh, loss of coat, and other ailments.

Pacita is the best remedy for distemper, and a dose should be given as soon as any of the symptoms show themselves. All large druggists keep it, and it has full directions on the bottle. The dog should be isolated from all other animals (as it is a very contagious disease), and kept warm, and fed on everything that is nourishing—beef tea and strong mutton broth thickened with oatmeal—a table-spoonful or less at a time, according to the size of the dog. Dab any spots there may be on the body with warm water and Condy's fluid, one part of the latter to seven parts of the former, three or four times a day; and should there be much discharge from the eyes, constantly sponge them with the following lotion: 5 grs. of sulphate of zinc, 1 dr. of laudanum, 1 teaspoonful of gin in 3 oz. of rose-water. A *little* cod-liver oil is very beneficial for it; *too much* will cause jaundice. If the dog should be affected with diarrhœa, a small teaspoonful of tincture of rhubarb mixed with a table-spoonful of warm water every four hours and rice milk should be the sole drink; if a very small dog, less quantity at a time. A cow heel boiled to a jelly makes very nourishing food for dogs.

The dog should not go out of doors *till quite* recovered, and even when recovered should take very little exercise for some time; but of course the treatment depends on the stage of the disease. All discharges must be at once removed. When the dog is recovering from distemper, and remains very weak and emaciated, or has fits, such as chafing the teeth, the jaws firmly locked, and the whole frame nearly rigid, and slime runs from the mouth, a course of bromide of potassium in water three times a day should be given; but it is best to consult a veterinary surgeon for exact quantity, as it depends on size and breed of dog.

If the dog pants much, a hot linseed poultice, made with half a teaspoonful of mustard to several of the linseed, and laid on flannel, should be placed over the back and body till the

breathing is easier. Squire's Parrish's Chemical Food given once daily when it is recovering is most beneficial. Should the dog be too weak to lap, soak a small sponge with its beef-tea, or milk with brandy, and squeeze in its mouth.

Homœopathic arsenicum in drops, it is said, will cure dogs of distemper when all other means fail.

I am told that in cases of distemper 2 drops of tincture of aconite in 4 drops of water every four hours is very beneficial; also half a grain of quinine added to the food three times a day is a good thing. If the head is much affected and the eyes bloodshot, keep ice, or a cooling lotion, constantly applied to the top of head. Spratt, in his little treatise, says that it is a healthy symptom when yellow coloured pustulēs appear on the belly inside of thighs, &c. 'The essence of this disease is *low* fever of a typhoid character. In the *first* stage the torpid condition of the liver should be treated; in the *second* the symptoms should be arrested as they arise by as mild a treatment as will control them; the *third* to support the strength by tonics and nourishing food.' A relapse must always be guarded against, and the best plan is to keep the dog indoors or in his kennel till quite strong. But as a writer says, 'Distemper cannot be treated upon any one plan, but must be managed according to the nature and stage of its development;' but there is no doubt that Pacita is the best remedy at the first symptoms. I always keep a bottle of Pacita by me, and should administer half a dose if distemper was feared, and also Kirby pearl-coated rhubarb pills, given in a lump of butter as early in the morning as possible.

Tonic Pills after Distemper

Half a grain of quinine, ½ gr. of sulphate of iron, 1 gr. of extract of gentian, and 1 gr. of ginger in each pill, cover with tasteless varnish, and give one daily for three weeks just before the pup's midday meal.

Dropsy and Diabetes

Give tonic pills, one morning and evening for three weeks. Half a grain quinine, ½ gr. sulphate of iron, 1 gr. extract of gentian, 1 gr. powdered ginger, and 4 grs. of nitrate of bismuth in each pill. Broil all meat and cut it very small; give a little beef-tea, but no starchy or sweet foods, and keep the dog warm.

Emaciation

Give to usual diet a little scraped raw meat daily, giving it three times, and with each lot give 4 grs. of pepsin porci, and give the following tonic pills. Quinine, 18 grs.; extract of gentian, 36 grs.; pure sulphate of iron, 12 grs.; mix, and make up into 18 pills, and give one dose three times a day. Spratts' small cod-liver biscuits are also very good when dogs refuse all food. Drench with milk and eggs, beef-tea with cornflour, and a little brandy.

Enteritis

This is a very dangerous malady, and should be attended to promptly. The symptoms are: the dog wears a pained expression of face, looks in great pain, moans piteously or gives short yapping cries; the back is arched, and the stomach is swollen and tender if pressed; the nose is dry, and the dog constantly shivers. It is much better to send for a veterinary surgeon if possible; but if not feasible, the first thing is to keep the dog as quiet as possible after giving it a warm bath, and to cover the stomach when in a sitting position for a quarter of an hour, and then *well* dried and rolled up in a blanket before the fire. Relieve the bowels by an injection of warm soap and water if the bowels are constipated and obstinate, and apply hot linseed poultices to the stomach. Castor oil and tincture of opium, according to the size of the dog, should be

administered, and only weak broth or milk given as diet until the dog is recovering, when it should have tonics and more nourishing food; but my advice is, when it is possible, have a vet., as it is often a fatal disease.

Eyes, Weak

Foment the eyes every morning with this lotion: 6 oz. of rose-water and 10 grs. of zinc. Feed on nourishing food and give now and then a Kirby's pearl-coated rhubarb pill in a piece of meat early in the morning, and if there be much discharge, after washing and clearing it away, get some of Singleton's Golden Ointment and smear the lids with it.

Eyeball, Film forming over

Divine stone 2 grs., 12 minims solution of sulphate of atropine, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. distilled water. One drop to be placed in the eye twice a day.

Cracked Feet

Sometimes terriers' feet are very thin and cracked; they should then be bathed with a lotion composed of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. tincture of opium, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. tincture of matico, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. tincture of arnica, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. acetic acid, in a pint of water. Apply to the feet morning and evening with a soft sponge till healed. When the feet-cracks are healed, let the dog stand in a strong bath of salt and water every morning for five minutes to harden the skin.

Fits

Fits are often caused by worms. The worms of a dog are numerous. Round and tape worms, infesting the stomach and bowels, are the most general, though the lungs, heart, liver and kidneys, &c., are often infested by them, and from these worms come epileptic fits, though

ofttimes there are fainting or convulsive fits, or even vertigo or simple syncope. Worms are not the only cause of fits; irritation and constipation are predisposing causes, and sometimes they emanate from disease of the brain or spinal cord. Some dogs are especially nervous and are frightened into fits. A sharp word, or a stranger's approach, may bring on excitement. When the dog is in a fit, remove the collar (if it wears one) at once, and it should be held tightly with a dark cloth over its head; and when it becomes quiet, remove the cloth, wash the nose and mouth with water, administer a very little weak brandy and water, then place it in some dark quiet place for a few hours, giving it, according to its size, one to three bryonia pills to keep the bowels right. In pure epileptic fits there is generally frothing at the mouth, great champing of the jaws, and the whole body writhes and struggles. These fits come on quite suddenly, and last from a few minutes to half an hour, and in these attacks, always act as I have described as regards holding it and keeping in the dark, and administer three times a day, if a large dog, 10 grs. of bromide of soda in water; keep very quiet, but give a little gentle exercise in the evening, and feed on soup with a little bread in it. For small dogs, the bromide must be given according to size; 5 grs. of bromide in a tablespoonful of water daily for a medium-sized dog; if they have a cough give bryonia.

Indigestion, or Dyspepsia

Dogs, like human beings, are very subject to this complaint, the cause of which generally comes from over-feeding, or else too long a time between their meals, and sometimes from unsuitable food and loss of teeth. The symptoms are flatulency, constipation, diarrhœa, and fulness of the stomach. If over-feeding is the cause, starve for a couple of days, and then give a small simple meal and administer one of Kirby's rhubarb pills. If from want of

teeth; examine the mouth, have all bad teeth extracted; and if from constipation, give an aperient. Dalziel recommends for this: Barbadoes aloes, 45 grs.; powdered jalap, 1 dr.; powdered ginger, 1 dr.; castile soap, 2 drs.; all mixed together and divided into 15-grain pills; the dose being only two or three, according to the size of the dog; and to a very small dog, much less.

He also recommends a stomach pill, to be given till health is restored, made with 1 scruple powdered rhubarb, 4 scruples extract of gentian, mixed and divided into twenty-four pills, one or two to be given twice a day, according to size of patient.

Puppies are very liable to fits of indigestion, and I had a little toy Yorkshire pup that used to throw herself on the ground and lie back as if dead. I used to walk her about in my arms as I would a child, rubbing her gently, and then giving her a teaspoonful of yolk of egg and port wine, for the attacks or fits of indigestion were so violent that she was quite prostrate; the smallest quantity of food upset her; but, however, she outgrew it and became a strong little dog.

Jaundice, or Yellows

Jaundice proceeds from many causes, and is induced by a chill, over-feeding with sour indigestible food, or from bile, poisoning of the blood, inflammation of the liver, or the bilious form of distemper. It is both acute and chronic; the symptoms are the lips, ears, eyes and tongue becoming a bright yellow tinge, as well as the inside of thighs and belly. This disease comes on very suddenly. Purging pills should be administered at once, and get Spratts' jaundice cure. If the animal is in much pain, apply vinegar and mustard to the seat of the liver, and soak the food in good broth; but as I consider this malady a very difficult one to cure, a veterinary surgeon should be consulted at once, if near, as very careful nursing is necessary. Fat dogs are most liable to this disease.

Inflammation of the Lungs

Symptoms: a bad, harsh cough, running at the nose and eyes, and the dog very quiet and without appetite.

The dog should be kept warm, but in a well-ventilated atmosphere. If the dog pants much, dip a flannel in boiling water, and, after wringing it out, shake 6 drops of turpentine on it and place on the chest, and cover over with another hot flannel; or a good linseed and mustard poultice may be applied till the panting is over. Give plenty of beef-tea and meat-jelly; also a teaspoonful of cod-liver oil three times a day. The following prescription was given me when I had a sick dog, and which I found very effective—viz., 1 dr. of tincture of opium, 1 dr. of ipecacuanha wine, $1\frac{1}{2}$ dr. of chlorate of potash, $\frac{1}{4}$ dr. of oxymel of squills, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of glycerine, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of liquid honey, and 6 drops of terebene, well mixed, and administered three times a day. As the dog recovers, give tonic pills, 1 gr. quinine in bread, made up as small as possible, and coated over with tasteless varnish, and administer one in cod-liver oil twice a day, which should be continued for a fortnight.

Liver

If a dog suffers from sluggish liver, a table-spoonful of equal parts of syrup of buckthorn and castor oil once weekly for three weeks; add a pinch of bicarbonate of potash to the food for three days, discontinue for two days, and resume it once a day for three more days, and if there is not a decided improvement, then give an ordinary podophyllin pill at the end of three weeks. If the dog is constipated, give sloppy food and vegetables cut up in it.

Mange

In this disease dogs require great care, and in serious cases a veterinary surgeon should always be consulted.

'It is so customary to call every affection of the skin

mange,' so says Ede Mayhew. 'This is wrong; and recipes for the cure of this complaint are all nonsense, unless we assume one medicine to be good for all diseases. Dogs are very subject to mange; that is, the animal system cannot suffer without the derangement flying to the skin.'

Mange is contagious, and all forms of it have their seat internally, and take their origin in food and lodging. Too close a kennel, too much meat food, too hard or too soft a bed, may give rise to it. *Real* mange is the work of a parasite, and is of two sorts—one being the result of an animal, and the other of a vegetable, parasite.

The symptoms are: the dog appears dejected, and scratches himself continually, especially when he is warm; the hair falls off in patches, and the skin is hot and inflamed; a number of small pimples, like fleabites, make their appearance, and after a time break and discharge and scabs form. For treatment, Mayhew gives the following dressing: Ung. resini as much as you please to take, sulph. sub. sufficient to make the resin ointment very thick, ol. junip. enough to make it the proper consistency. Rub it in one day and wash it off the next, and give the dog a tonic for a week or a fortnight. A writer in 'Field, Farm, and Fireside' says: 'If a dog has true mange, either sarcoptic or follicular, it should be washed with soft soap to raise the cutis, then rubbed dry, and dressed with the following lotion: Equal parts of spirits of turpentine, oil of tar, and best olive oil. This should remain on for two days, then washed again and dressed with 1 oz. sublimed sulphur, 1 dr. of mercurial ointment, 2 drs. of eucalyptus oil, and 4 oz. of refined lard. The washing and dressing to be repeated as often as may be necessary.'

Spratts' cure for mange is also much to be recommended, the treatment being to wash the dog with warm water, using sulpholine soap, and when dry the cure for mange rubbed into the affected parts twice a day for three successive days, and care must be taken that the dressing reaches the *skin* and not the hair only. On the fourth day the dog to be again washed with the soap, and for two

days again the cure for mange applied as before. It is well to administer a purgative pill whilst the dog is suffering from this complaint. This disease will hang about a dog or the kennel for a long time if not thoroughly dealt with. All bedding should be burnt, and if it is a kennel-dog, the kennel should be thoroughly washed and disinfected.

Sulphur and vaseline mixed in equal parts, rubbed into the dog twice a week, is one of the best remedies for this skin disease, and which I always find good whenever I have seen a dog with an appearance of mange coming on, though among my own dogs I have never had but one that had any appearance of skin disease at all, and that was from over-eating. During mange give good food and abundant exercise.

If mange gets into a kennel of dogs, the disease will never be got rid of unless the kennel be thoroughly disinfected. The collars, chains, travelling-baskets, and everything connected with the dogs should be disinfected, and it is advisable to dress all the dogs without any exception for a fortnight with the following dressing: 2 lb. blk. sulphur, 2 oz. oil of tar, 2 oz. oil of turpentine, 1 gal. train oil. After the fortnight the dogs should have two or three baths to one application of the dressing.

Red Mange

Wash thoroughly with warm water and Sanitas soap, and rub in an ointment composed of 1 dr. green iodide of mercury, 1 dr. flowers of sulphur, 8 drs. vaseline, and apply daily. Repeat the warm bath a week later, giving one table-spoonful of castor oil the day previous; also put a little of Fowler's tasteless solution of arsenic[1] carefully in the dog's food daily, which should consist of bread, gravy, meat, and plenty of green vegetables. The following is considered a good dressing for red mange: 2 oz. turpen-

[1] Begin with 1 drop to 6 for a toy dog, increasing gradually from 1 to 6, for a fortnight. Large dogs from 6 drops to 12.

tine, 3 oz. oil of tar (oleum picis sy.), and 3 oz. olive oil. This dressing should remain on for forty-eight hours; then the dog should be washed again as above, and the dressing repeated if necessary, or Spratts' eczema lotion is highly to be recommended for either red mange or eczema.

Eczema

This occurs sometimes from temporary derangements of the digestive organs, and generally from faulty dietary. Worms are a common cause of eczema. Outward applications seldom cure. A compound rhubarb pill given every night for a week has often a good effect. The evacuations should always be examined for worms. This ailment is often erroneously called 'red mange.' It generally attacks the elbows and back of the forelegs and the inside of the thighs, but in bad cases the whole body becomes affected. The symptoms are continuous scratching, with red and inflamed appearance of the skin; it is easily detected by its altering the colour of the hair to a rusty shade. White dogs are more prone to skin diseases than the darker coloured. Rub into the affected parts flowers of sulphur and vaseline. Diet with oatmeal porridge made with milk, also beef or mutton and vegetables chopped up together. Eczema sometimes affects the feet and is mistaken for foot rot. The feet should be soaked daily in Jeyes' fluid diluted forty times with water.

Surfeit, or Blotch

Isolate the patient, for the disease is a kind of mange. Administer early in the morning, fasting, a dessert-spoonful of castor oil, and in an hour give the dog a little weak warm soup. Apply on all the bare places night and morning a lotion composed of 1 oz. of flowers of sulphur and 4 oz. of glycerine. The symptoms of surfeit are: the skin is inflamed in patches, showing quite a scarlet redness through the coat, especially in white dogs, when often scabby swellings form, and as these scabs fall off, they take the hair with them, leaving the skin in an inflamed state, dis-

charging a thin matter. The food of dogs suffering from this complaint should be constantly varied. No meat; but plenty of gravy, oatmeal, vegetables, rice, and biscuits. The dog should have plenty of exercise, and have a little cooling alterative medicine.

Nasal Gleet

This is the result of a cold, and the symptoms are a discharge from the nose, which is sometimes tinged with blood. The dogs should be kept warm, but not too hot, and, if an out-door dog, take it into the house and give it a good bed. The nostrils should be bathed with warm water three or four times a day, and syringed with a *very little* Condy's fluid in warm water, which should be done immediately after bathing, and then a little cod-liver oil administered.

Obesity

Blenheim spaniels are very subject to over-fatness of the heart. They should have spare, but nutritious, food.

Ophthalmia

When this disease arises simply from a cold, the white of the eye appears bloodshot and swollen; sometimes an ulcer appears and will eat through the cornea, and then it is called *strumous* ophthalmia; and there is also rheumatic ophthalmia, which has no discharge, but the pain is very great. For simple ophthalmia give a *good* teaspoonful of castor oil, and bathe the eyes three times a day for a week with poppy-head tea, applied warm and with a sponge, and a pill night and morning made of 20 grs. sulphate of iron, 20 grs. powdered ginger, 20 grs. extract of gentian, and 10 grs. of quinine, and coat with tasteless varnish; make into 20 pills; and feed on nourishing food, with some greens chopped up in it. At the end of a fortnight leave off the poppy-head tea and bathe three times a day with this lotion: 3 oz. rose-water, 1 dr. of

laudanum, ¼ dr. tincture of belladonna, and 4 grs. of sulphate of zinc; then, after the dog has taken these, give half a teaspoonful of Parrish's Food daily in its food for a few weeks. The dog should be kept warm and in an equal temperature. When an ulcer appears, use the last lotion; in the strumous kinds give a tonic in the shape of a pill made with 1 gr. of quinine and 3 grs. of hemlock twice a day. When it takes the form of rheumatic ophthalmia, give a brisk purge first and then administer 3 grs. iodide of potassium, 4 grs. nitre, and ½ gr. digitalis, 5 grs. extract of gentian; mix, and give twice a day, or half to a small dog.

Catarrhal Ophthalmia

Apply morning and evening 9 grs. nitrate of silver in 2 oz. of distilled rose-water, apply with a soft sponge, and hold it to the eye for 3 or 4 minutes at a time. The dog should be kept warm and fed with plenty of vegetables, and the eyes fomented every night with warm water.

Paralysis

This disease causes either entire or partial loss of power and sensation in some part of the body, and is caused by injuries to the head, back, or loins, and sometimes from distemper; old dogs are rather prone to this fearful malady.

It is first noticeable by the dog walking unsteadily and occasionally falling sideways, and soon the legs are drawn when walking, and often tumble down. The treatment consists in first attending to the state of the bowels, such as giving a dose of castor oil and buckthorn. Friction along the spine with Elliman's Embrocation does good, and also the parts affected, and give daily Spratts' formula. For little dogs of about 10 pounds' weight, begin with 4 drops of tincture of nux vomica twice a day for a week, when the doses may be increased at the rate of 1 drop a day to 12 drops; in toy dogs the doses must be rather smaller. Large dogs, weighing about 150 pounds, the first dose should be 10 drops, increasing to 40 at the rate of

2 drops a day, after the first week. Nourishing diet should be given; plenty of dog biscuits soaked in gravy and milk. For small dogs a little meat should be given.

Dogs should be kept warm and quiet, and as they improve, 5 drops of Fer Bravais may be added to their dinner. When they seem to feel pain it is a sign of improvement.

Pleurisy

This is acute inflammation of the lining membrane of the chest, and should be similarly treated as inflammation of the lungs. The symptoms are a dry nose, hot skin, and panting with a bad cough. The dog must be kept warm and covered with a blanket. Give a dose of 3 parts castor oil, 2 syrup of buckthorn, and 1 part syrup of poppies; give beef-tea, egg beaten up in milk, a little broth with wine in it, and plenty of cold water to drink, and apply a hot fomentation of turpentine to the chest.

Psoriasis

Give once weekly $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of Epsom salts in a cup of warm water for a month, and apply as an ointment 2 oz. sulphur, 3 oz. prepared lard, with 20 drops of tincture of opium well worked into it. Add a teaspoonful of flowers of sulphur daily to the dog's dinner for several weeks. Never give salt meat. Rub the ointment well into the skin.

Ptyalism

('Rara Avis')

Feed generously; soak biscuits in gravy; give no bones; administer every morning a table-spoonful of cod-liver oil in a pint of milk, and give some tonic pills prepared according to the size.

Rabies in Dogs

(From 'Field, Farm, and Fireside')

In the early stage of rabies dogs are seldom viciously inclined, but display often inordinate affection, licking the

hands and face of those they are familiar with. Yet the virus is equally deadly at this stage; for if the saliva falls on a pimple or an abraded surface it is readily absorbed, and is really more dangerous than a bad bite inflicted on the covered parts of the body. It is safest to regard every sick dog with suspicion, and to mark attentively any departure from the animal's usual habits. If the dog is restless and peculiar in its behaviour, mark him well, for the earliest symptom of rabies is generally a fidgety manner, quite foreign to the animal in its own home. It is constantly changing its position, seeks out new resting-places, answers reluctantly to a call, gazes about him in a suspicious manner, and then, perhaps, buries its head in its paws and appears to sleep again, and it will at the slightest sound appear to see imaginary enemies, biting and snapping at nothing in particular. Invariably there is excessive thirst, with perhaps slight vomiting, but always a morbid appetite, the dog refusing its natural food, and greedily devouring all sorts of filth. The carpet, legs of chairs and tables are gnawed if the animal be indoors, or the walls of its kennel if confined. When at liberty it will eat dung, straw, pieces of stone, coal, sticks, &c.

The flow of saliva from the mouth is never very profuse, and the stories of mad dogs covered with foam are generally so much nonsense, and refer usually to some poor beast in a teething or distemper fit. But, although not profuse, it is thick, viscid, and glutinous, clinging to the corners of the mouth, causing the dog annoyance, and giving rise to that peculiar fighting with the paws which leads to the 'bone in the throat' theory.

As the disease advances we may have blind fury or deliberate treachery, or what has been described as 'instinctive desire to propagate the affection.' Other dogs are especially the subject of aversion, and later, other animals are freely attacked. Much cunning is often displayed in gaining liberty, and, when this is secured, the rabid dog will often go miles, passing through villages and leaving behind unmistakable evidence of its presence, which is perhaps presently

regarded as a spontaneous outbreak. At first the animal may go from side to side, deliberately attacking any dog it sees, never stopping to fight, but bowling its victim over, inflicting a savage bite, and then leaving him to seek a fresh one. Later, it goes steadily forward at the well-known trot, and only interferes with those opposing its progress, and finally returns home, if it escapes destruction by the way, in a semi-stupid, half-paralysed condition, to die. A mad dog loses sensation and mental discrimination. Accounting for this, Youatt states that the most severe thrashing fails to extract a cry from a rabid dog, and records a case of a hound which bit savagely at a red-hot poker presented to it by a groom. The part on which the bite is inflicted, which gives the malady to the animal, is, if within reach, often gnawed, and the flesh torn away. The brightness of the eye with the disease, in the popular mind, does not last long, but the eye becomes cloudy yellow, and finally a disorganised mass. A wonderful change takes place in the bark. The howl of a rabid dog is a blood-curdling sound, and at once claims the attention of the experienced. There is a dumb form of the malady, and which is equally as dangerous as the furious form. Here the eyes are dull and heavy-looking, there is often a discharge of pus from them and from the nostrils, the tongue dry and pendulous and of a dark colour, while the throat is swollen and the lower jaw dropped in a peculiar fashion, the whole appearance of the animal being particularly distressing. In this form paralysis occurs at an early stage.

A very popular superstition is that a mad dog is afraid of water, which is very erroneous, since not only have rabid dogs no fear of water, but they will plunge their muzzle into it, and except during the last stage, when spasms of the glottis prevent deglutition, they will drink freely, and to the last will try to do so. It is the inability to swallow, not the lack of inclination, that prevents them. Another and most mischievous notion is that if a person is bitten by a dog when well, and it should at any subsequent period become rabid, the person so bitten will also develop

hydrophobia. Thousands of dogs have been destroyed because of this silly fear, which is not only without foundation, but opposed to all reason and common sense. Owners of valuable animals have been importuned to have a dog destroyed that has inflicted a bite on some one in play ; or, in other cases, when it was doing its duty in preventing the incoming of intruders and protecting property committed to its charge. To destroy a dog under such circumstances is the height of folly, since not only is a life wantonly taken, but the person bitten may spend years and years in great anxiety, because the state of the animal at the moment of inflicting the bite is not assured. Steel writes : ' It is certain that no dog free from rabies, however angry he be, can give another animal or man rabies by a bite.'

Frequently a dog has rabies in an advanced state before even his owner suspects it. A dog is not unfrequently found foaming at the mouth, and fighting at the corners with his paws, to clean away the saliva, and is hurried off to the veterinary surgeon under the impression that there is a bone in his mouth ; and the owner is astonished, often positively incredulous, when told that the animal is mad.

Rheumatism

There are two kinds of this disease—the acute and the chronic. In the former there is always great fever and constipation, the water scanty and high coloured, the nose hot and dry, the back is arched, and every attempt to move gives rise to pitiful cries. The most frequent forms are lumbago and chest founder. In the former the hind legs drag and the loins are tender. In the latter the chest and fore part is affected.

Constipation must be first attacked by giving a full dose of castor oil, and enemas if necessary ; then relieve the poor beast by warm fomentations, great care being taken to dry him well and keep him warm. When there is much fever, a mixture should be given every four or five

hours of the following, the quantity according to size and species of dog: bicarbonate of potash, nitrate of potash, and cream of tartar. When the bowels are relieved and the fever abated, a long course of iodide of potassium. After a warm bath and a thorough drying, it is well to rub in the following liniment: 1 oz. of aconite liniment, 2 oz. of compound camphor liniment, mixed, and well rubbed into the affected parts. Diet moderate.

This is a disease to which dogs are very prone, and is caused by exposure to draughts, over-feeding especially, damp kennels, and exposure to east winds. Pet dogs are most liable, though it often affects sporting dogs. The parts affected appear very hot and sore, and the dog has difficulty in moving.

The dog must be kept warm, and a purgative given, plenty of water to drink, in which a little nitre should be mixed. If the rheumatism attacks the back, put hot flannels round him frequently, and if in the legs, rub in Elliman's embrocation. A little Dover's powder, from 3 to 10 grs. twice a day, may be given; the diet low—no meat—but keep up its strength, and, as the dog recovers, give a tonic.

Rickets

This is a diseased condition of the bones, but principally attacking the fore legs. It is a disease peculiar to puppies, and they get very emaciated, with ribs and hip bones prominent, legs bandy and swollen.

A course of Parrish's chemical food and cod-liver oil, half a teaspoonful of the former and a dessert-spoonful of the latter mixed, and given after feeding. Bathe the legs twice a day with Tidman's sea-salt dissolved in cold water.

Spratts' bone-meal mixed with the food is very excellent, and a little lime-water mixed with milk.

Skin Disease. *See* Mange

Sores

When sores discharge matter, hot fomentations should be applied, and then dressed with boracic ointment.

Sore Backs

Retrievers sometimes suffer from bad backs, which keep breaking out into running sores. The best plan is to remove the hair from the irritable parts; then dress the middle of the back with a liniment of equal parts turpentine, spirit of tar, and olive oil; let it remain on for a couple of days; then wash thoroughly and, if necessary, repeat the dressing.

Let the animal feed on table scraps, well-boiled oatmeal, and rough meat—such as paunch, liver, or sheep's head.

Sometimes it is necessary to give 5 to 10 grs. of sulphur daily, with ½ gr. of crocus antimony.

Tumours

Tumours are very common to dogs, especially encysted tumours, which consist of small bladders lying close under the skin and of a round form, perfectly free from pain, varying from the size of a pea to that of a plum. They must be removed by a veterinary surgeon, and there is no danger in the operation, but the strength should be maintained by good beef-tea, meat, and oatmeal-porridge. Five drops of Fer Bravais, given daily for a month in the food, is a good thing for an average-sized dog; boiled milk also is very good for them.

A chronic gathering or swelling should be painted with tincture of iodine daily (about three times), liquid food should *not* be given; if it bursts, bathe it with warm water into which a few drops of Condy's fluid should be put. Give an aperient once a fortnight for six weeks, and mix plenty of green vegetables with their food. Some puppies

of eleven or twelve months old suffer from swellings round the teats, which may be likely to form into an abscess. Then hot linseed poultices should be applied, and when the place is soft and ripe (unless it breaks), it should be opened, and the wound washed with warm water and then dressed with carbolic oil.

Vomiting (Persistent)

This is generally indicative of gastric disturbance, probably gastritis, or inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach. The following mixture should be given every four hours, a teaspoonful at a time: Dilute hydrocyanic acid, 16 drops, 80 grs. of carbonate of soda, chloroform water to 1 oz. Allow free access to cold water for drinking, or put small pieces of ice in the mouth. Essence of beef will often stay on the stomach when nothing else will. After the vomiting has ceased, great care must be taken with the diet—a very little at a time and in a readily digestible form. At this stage a little quinine is desirable.

Worms

'Stonehenge,' one of the greatest authorities on dogs, says: 'Worms are a fertile source of disease in the dog, destroying every year more puppies than distemper itself.' Worms in puppies are most injurious, as they cut off their supply of foods and irritate their nervous system to a frightful degree, and produce indigestion, constipation, inflammation of the bowels, and finally death. They cause irregularity of the bowels, render the coat staring and rough, and make the breath most offensive, and often reduce the poor dog to a living skeleton.

There are many varieties of worms. The common maw-worm, which is half an inch long, with a pointed tail and a flat broad head, exists chiefly in the large intestines in large numbers; but *these* do not trouble the dog's health much. It is the round-worm called *Ascaris marginata*

which does the greatest harm, and is often found even in puppies a few days old. It inhabits the smallest intestines, and is sometimes vomited by the dog, and then it is probable that it comes from the bowels to the stomach, and is ejected from the irritation it causes there. It varies considerably in length, as much as from two to eight inches; it is round, varying in thickness with its length, it is of a dirty white colour and pointed at both ends, and is often passed coiled together in masses or balls. The tape-worm is a long flat worm, divided into joints often attaining to six or eight feet in length, and is most difficult to expel in its entirety; it inhabits the small intestines, and is much worse than the round-worm in its effects upon the animal's health. With both round and tape worms the dog's appetite is ravenous, and yet the food does no good. The coat is harsh and staring, and without gloss; the breath is offensive and the bowels irregular. It is an infallible sign of the presence of worms when the dog 'draws his chariot'—*i.e.* sits on the ground and drags itself along with the fore feet. In young dogs, fits and diarrhœa are the outcome from them, and paralysis in old animals.

If the head be sought for in tape-worm, the usual order of things is reversed with this parasite, as it is the neck and not the tail that tapers; it diminishes in breadth towards the head, and if this is not passed, it will go on forming fresh joints as long as it remains in the body; and the medicines should be repeated until it is voided. Mr. Sewell, M.R.C.V.S., says he is strongly of opinion that pups obtain the eggs of worms from the mother's teats, which collect there when the mother lies about, and are swallowed by the pups in sucking; and he advises that two days before she whelps her teats should be washed with a warm solution of Sanitas, with an application of soap, and to repeat this ablution twice a week till the pups are removed (of course this does not apply to toy house-dogs). When worms appear in pups, it is generally soon after they are weaned, when the stomach becomes distended

immediately after each meal. The symptoms of worms are—large and depraved appetite, such as eating garbage, mud, cinders, old leather, &c.

The best treatment for a small dog is to let it fast for eighteen hours, and then early in the morning give a teaspoonful of salad oil with 1 gr. of santonine mixed in it, and two hours later administer some warm broth, and later in the day its usual food. If necessary, this treatment should be repeated in a fortnight. For larger dogs, give 3 grs. of santonine in a table-spoonful of salad oil, followed by a dessert-spoonful or a table-spoonful of castor oil. Unless castor oil is given after the vermifuge the poor animal often suffers great pain. The santonine is given according to the dog's weight. If not successful this should be repeated in a fortnight's time. I always follow Rara Avis's advice, and give a table-spoonful of whisky and water after a vermifuge, so as to prevent any chill to the liver, which would be most injurious.

Santonine is the most efficient destroyer of round-worms, and the areca nut for tape-worms. The two following formulæ are very good vermifuges, but, of course, the quantity given must depend on the size and weight of the dog:—

Round-worm: 1 gr. santonine for a toy dog, up to 5 or 6 for very large ones; and give about two hours after a dose of castor oil, followed by some warm broth.

Tape-worm: Freshly-ground areca nut, the dose from 2 grs. for every pound the dog weighs up to 2 drachms; after which administer a dose of castor oil.

These vermifuges should be made into a bolus with butter. Naldire's and Spratts' worm-powders are first-rate vermifuges, and are purchased with full directions for use.

All worm medicines must be given on an empty stomach. In procuring areca nut, it should be bought in the whole nut and grated only directly before using, as, by keeping, the powder deteriorates. The administration of vermifuges must be regulated according to the size of the

dog. Santonine, from 1 to 5 grs., extract of male fern from 5 to 20 drops. Areca nut may be calculated at the rate of 2 grs. to each pound the dog weighs.

Pups with worms should take santonine in linseed oil; terriers five or six weeks old half a grain in half a teaspoonful of linseed oil. One dog writer gives the following formula for worms: 'Feed in the middle of the day, and at eight o'clock in the evening give a dessert-spoonful of salad oil, and early in the following morning give 20 grs. of kamala in a teaspoonful of salad oil; an hour later a table-spoonful of equal parts of syrup of buckthorn and castor oil mixed, followed in another hour by a saucerful of warm broth; and then feed as usual in the afternoon.' I have never tried this remedy, so cannot answer for it. Some dogs breed very tiny worms like fine threads, and an old naturalist at Sandgate, who had made dog-worms his study, gave me the following prescription, which he said perfectly cleansed the system of them: 4 grs. powder julep, 4 grs. powder valerian, 4 drops oil of rodan; but I have *never tried it*, as he omitted to say in what it was mixed.

Some people with very small dogs prefer homœopathic treatment, giving santonine globules or *Cina anth.* (worm-seed).

Large dogs should be shut up until after the action of the medicine is over. The excreta should always be destroyed with carbolic acid, or burned.

Wounds, Treatment of

As a rule, wounds of domestic animals, except the cat, heal very rapidly under the simplest treatment, all that is necessary being cleanliness and efficient drainage. To this latter point, Mr. Wentworth says, 'great attention must be paid, for if the wound does not discharge freely on account of its position, as in a deep puncture, or a tear running across the fibre of muscles, or when it is closed so perfectly as to have no dependent orifice to let inflammation products escape, there is sure to be much pain and a bad mend.'

ACCIDENTS

Bites

Wash the wound with a little salt butter and bathe. If a thorn or splinter gets into an animal's foot, extract it with tweezers *if possible*; if not, poultice with bread, and bathe the leg in warm water.

Bruises and Kicks

Apply a rag steeped in 1 dr. of tincture of arnica in 6 oz. of water, which must be repeated at intervals till the soreness has left. Also carbolic and vaseline ointment is a capital healing and cleansing factor.

Fractures and Dislocations

Simple fractures may be attended to by the dog's master or mistress if they have the nerve and know how to treat them, but compound fractures a veterinary surgeon should be sent for, or the dog conveyed to one. The first thing necessary is to keep the dog quiet and at rest, and if there be any swelling it must be reduced before the bone can be set, and the best way to reduce it is to apply cold water or ice. But I am not going to describe the process of setting in this book, as there are so many books which explain more fully than I could, as I am thankful to say I have had no experience in breakages, and in any case should send for a vet. Spratt recommends that after the swelling is reduced a bandage must be applied after the fractured bones have been placed opposite to each other, the bandage bound round the limb two or three times from the top to the bottom. The splints are next applied, made of wood an eighth of an inch in thickness, and sufficiently

long to extend over the whole straight surface of the limb, and should be four in number, one for the front of the leg, one for the back, and one for either side. Before applying them, the inside of each should be smeared with hot pitch or cobbler's wax, so that they will adhere to the bandage and not slip, and then over this another long bandage, an inch and a half wide, soaked in a thick solution of common starch, should be bound round the limb from top to bottom.

The dog should be afterwards put in a quiet place, where he can rest and not move about. If the next day the part of the limb below the bandage is swollen, the latter should be loosened for a short time, and tightened again when the swelling subsides. The dog should be kept on a low diet; and give a dose of castor oil, or, if a small dog, three bryonia pilules for a couple of days. For fractures of the ribs (simple fractures) a bandage should be placed several times round the chest, and the dog kept restful and on low diet for a few days.

Dislocations are more easily managed if looked to at once. The dog goes suddenly lame and seems in great pain, and the joint appears fixed. By moving and pulling the bone try to get it back, but great force is sometimes required. The dog should be rested afterwards, and apply plenty of hot fomentations.

Choking

When a dog chokes, try in the first instance to remove the obstruction by gently working the throat till it can be moved up or down. If it does not yield to this treatment, fasten a bit of sponge tightly to the end of a stick dipped in sweet oil, and push it gently down the throat, and, on touching the obstruction, press it steadily onwards, and give the dog for a few days warm bread and milk.

I have found the following plan answer. Give a little brandy, and then hold the dog up by his hind legs and head downwards, and by stroking the throat it will bring the substance up.

MISCELLANEOUS RECIPES

Bad Breath

Give in the dog's dinner for a week as much bicarbonate of potash as will lie on a threepenny-piece, and twice a week give half a Bragg's charcoal biscuit, and see the teeth are all right, and sponge the teeth with a soft piece of sponge soaked in a very weak mixture of Condy's fluid and water.

Bites

Many people are bitten by dogs when very few need be. It is a bad plan to meddle with dogs who do not know you. I have seen people poke a strange dog with a stick, or push it with a foot, and perhaps the dog will snap or bite. Why do this?

Not once in ten thousand times does a dog molest anyone who minds his own business, no matter however crabbed the dog may be. If anyone is obliged to approach and touch a dog, it must be done properly, which is, 'put out your hand easily and confidently to the dog so that he may smell it; put it to his nose. If he sniffs at it, and wags his tail and shows friendship, then speak to him and pat him on the head; but if the dog remains sullen and passive, the sooner the hand is moved the better.' Never approach a strange dog with nervousness or menace; but, of course, the best way is not to interfere with strange dogs.

For a Cold

Three drops of friar's balsam in half a teaspoonful of water twice a day.

Dogs Coughing and Sneezing Constantly

Give a teaspoonful each of syrup of buckthorn and castor oil, and repeat in a week; also give twice a day in water 3 drops of compound tincture of benzoin.

Destruction of Dogs

The most humane way is to give a teaspoonful of chloral in half a wine-glass of water, to send the animal to sleep, and then apply a rag dipped in chloroform to the nostrils till life is extinct.

Dressing for Dogs' Coats

When the hair is inclined to fall off, or there are bare places, make a dressing with a mixture of equal parts of olive oil and flowers of sulphur, or half vaseline and half flowers of sulphur, and rub it in well, and brush the coat with one of Evenson's long-haired dog-brushes.

Another stimulant is to take equal parts of kerosene, olive oil, cocoa-nut oil, and castor oil, thoroughly amalgamated, and apply twice a week. When terriers have bald heads, dress the parts daily with glycerine. Often the falling out of hair is due to debility, and a few drops (according to the size of the dog) of Fer Bravais should be put into the food once a day for three or four weeks. Sometimes the bald patches are the effects of a scald, and then often the hair follicle is destroyed, and nothing can possibly restore it. If there should be any signs of new hair appearing, a very small quantity of mercurial ointment—made with one part strong ointment and three parts lard—helps it on. The following receipt for hair-lotion was given to me:—'Dress bare places twice a week with the following: 4 oz. olive oil, 3 oz. cocoa-nut oil, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. camphorated oil, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. mercurial ointment, 1 dr. tincture of cantharides, 1 dr. spirits of hartshorn, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. flowers of

sulphur (they must not be allowed to lick the application upon any account); and 3 drops of Fer Bravais given daily for a fortnight in a little cold boiled milk, and a pinch of sulphur in the food every other day for a month.'

Ears, Puppies', to make Drop

One often sees puppies carrying their ears askew—*i.e.* one up and the other down; and if the dog is valuable and required for exhibition, the way to cure it is to make a little hood-shaped cap in some soft material and tie it on over the ears for a few hours daily, and smooth the ears down every now and again for about twenty minutes at a time, which generally rectifies the fault; or tie the ears down with a bandage and manipulate them downwards with the hands constantly.

Hydrophobia (to Prevent)

In the event of a bite from an animal in a rabid state, or otherwise, sponge and wash the parts as soon as possible with clean water; then take good leaf tobacco and make a bandage of it on the place bitten or lacerated; change the bandage three or four times a day for a week; this will effectually absorb and extract any poison that may have lodged itself in the part bitten. If leaf tobacco cannot be obtained, take strong manufactured cut tobacco, and use it in the same manner. In America, the Indians, in their travels through the forest and prairie lands, always carry leaf tobacco with them, and when they are bitten by serpents and other venomous reptiles they use the leaf tobacco in the way described, and it is an invariable antidote against hydrophobia and its fatal effects.[1]

[1] Some years ago I was given the direction of John Bishop, Birling, Maidstone, who possessed a wonderful cure for this dread disease, but I don't know if he is to be heard of now.

Irritable Skin on Fox Terrier

Dress it with the following prescription:—2 oz. salad oil, 1 oz. flowers of sulphur, well mixed, ¾ oz. of fuller's earth; and put a teaspoonful of flowers of sulphur into the drinking-water daily for three weeks. Give castor-oil capsules, and administer once a week.

As a usual guide, a dose that is given to a child twelve years of age will do for a fox terrier.

To rid Kennels of Flies

Grow in and around the kennel-yard the *Datura stramonium*, or jimson weed. It is an unsightly and disagreeable weed, but it can in most cases be screened from view by other shrubs, and it is one that will not spread nor grow where not wanted. It keeps flies and other insects and vermin away. One or two plants are sufficient; they grow rapidly, and will come up year after year.

Poisoning

Powdered washing-soda is a speedy and safe emetic in the event of accidental poisoning or overdose of anything injurious. Put it down the throat dry, out of doors, as the effects are instantaneous.

Another plan is to encourage vomiting by giving ipecacuanha, and repeat dose if necessary; after which give 3 drs. of prepared kali and 1 oz. water, and give a tablespoonful every quarter of an hour, and if the dog is brought round, very careful feeding and nursing is requisite to bring back the dog's strength. Especially keep it from cold winds.

When arsenic is the cause of poison—the symptoms of which are similar to inflammation of the bowels—heat and tenderness of the bowels, accompanied by severe sickness

with a frothy vomit, and great thirst, breathing very heavy, and convulsions ensue. Give quickly an emetic, followed by a drench of milk, magnesia and oil, or flour and water, but if near a chemist get hydrated peroxide of iron; of course the quantity depends on size of dog, and how often it is to be administered, which the chemist will best know.

Phosphorus poisoning causes great and frequent twitching and purging, great tenderness in the throat, accompanied by convulsions. Give an emetic at once, followed up by frequent doses of magnesia given in water.

Poisoning from corrosive sublimate: the dog vomits with great purging, the stomach swells immensely, and the whole body twitches. Give an emetic, and then the whites of eggs.

For strychnine, the symptoms of which are deep and sharp moans of pain, followed by jerking of the head and limbs, foaming at the mouth, and arching of the back, give a strong emetic; but if the jaws are fixed, give an enema with 20 grs. of chloral. When it is possible give it as much butter, fat, or lard as can be forced down, and get a vet. as quickly as possible.

I am indebted to an article in the 'Stock-keepers' Gazette' for these hints.

Scratching

Frequent washing has on some dogs the effect of rendering the skin irritable, and many cases of these animals biting and scratching themselves without apparent cause are due to nothing else but too often washing. Strong alkaline, bad carbolic soaps, and imperfectly rinsing the coat, are frequent causes. Worms are said to provoke scratching, and fleas are a source of irritation of the skin. Get rid of the worms, if any exist, and keep the skin free from fleas. Sprinkle the bed with spirits of rosemary, dust the coat with insect-powder, or powdered sweet flag and camphor, and give a regular grooming every day.

Snoring

Short-nosed dogs have rather a predisposition to snore. There is no cure, as it is caused by an obstruction of the nasal passage; but in some cases it may be lessened by rubbing the bridge of the nose with camphorated liniment. Sometimes worms are the cause of it; if so, treat in the usual way for those parasites.

For Sprains

Rub in Elliman's embrocation.

Stings

Apply sal volatile or liquid ammonia.

Dogs infested with Ticks

Clean the bed and surroundings, pick out the ticks, or cut them asunder with a pair of scissors; or if they cannot be got rid of by this, wash the dog first in soft soap, and then with Naldire's or Spratts' dog soap; and if this does not avail, slake ½ lb. of quicklime in water, and then add 1 lb. of sublimed sulphur, stirring them together and gradually adding water until it measures a gallon. Put it on the fire, in an old saucepan, and boil till half the quantity remains. Set aside to cool, and when cold, pour off the clear liquid and add water till the mixture measures 5 pints. Well wet the coat with it, which will destroy the ticks. Care must be taken the dog does not lick itself, and that he does not get wet.

Vermin

The safest plan to get rid of these pests (lice) is to saturate the animal with castor oil and let it remain on for several days, which kills the lice by preventing their breathing. Burn all bedding, and if the dog's coat is very long, clip the coat.

To teach Pups Cleanliness

Never pass over any misdemeanour. When the puppy misbehaves, take it up to the place, speaking angrily, rub its nose on the ground, and give it a smart slap on the lower part of the back, taking care not to touch the spine, head, or ears. Put it out of doors and make much of it when outside, and speak kindly to it whilst out. It should be put out five or six times a day at regular intervals, one being the first thing in the morning, and late in the evening. Have all the soiled places washed with water and a very little Condy's fluid, and pepper well. When the dog becomes restless and begins sniffing about it should be taken out immediately, and it will soon learn to be clean.

To administer Physic

For small dogs pills can be given by opening the mouth and placing them well back on the tongue, quickly closing the mouth, and then blow into the nostrils and rub the dog's throat. Sometimes dogs will not swallow the pills; it is then best to wrap the pill up in a small piece of meat, and have two or three pieces ready besides. Give him a piece or two at first without the pill, and let him see more is to come, and he will probably bolt the first morsel, and look up for the next, and so on. With fluid medicines sit on a chair and take the dog between the knees and throw a towel over his legs. Keep the mouth shut and pull out the back of the lips gently, or the skin of the cheek, so as to form a kind of a cup, into which a helpmate pours the medicine. Some dogs are very savage in giving them medicine, and the only plan is to muzzle them, as the cheek can be easily pulled out if not too tightly muzzled.

Training Dogs to go into the Water

The best plan is to give a dog the companionship of another dog that is fond of the water. No one should

attempt to teach a dog when other dogs are by. The weather should be warm; and choose a place where the shore slopes gradually in, so that the dog does not plunge out of his depth at once. Before teaching him to bring anything out of the water, he must be taught to retrieve on land, and always keep in so doing to one article, and if the puppy cannot be induced to fetch it, go for it yourself, taking him with you and keep showing it to him.

Tricks to teach Dogs

To teach a dog to shut the door, fetch and carry, take a biscuit for some celebrated name, and refuse it for another. Place a piece of cake or meat on his nose and keep it there, asking him who put it there, giving several names; and then ask your own, when only he should take it. To walk on hind legs, valse, cough, sneeze, turn somersaults, jump through hoops and over hurdles, stand up at the word 'attention,' tricks with cards. To teach shutting the door, a piece of biscuit or meat should be tied to the door-handle just above the dog's reach, and when the dog shuts the door he should be petted and the meat given.

To teach a Dog Card Tricks

Place a little piece of meat on the ace, a bit of biscuit on the queen, and a lump of sugar on the ten; then point out each card by name, and allow the dog to eat the pieces. Persevere in this for some days till the doggie knows the difference; then keep the pieces in your hand and give them as a reward whenever he takes the right card, saying 'No' sharply whenever he makes a mistake, and pet and caress when he does the trick well.

Washing Dogs

Great care should be taken in washing delicate dogs. The water should only be blood warm, and once a fortnight

is the *most* that any dog should be washed; indeed, they should only be washed *when* necessary, as they can be kept very clean by brushing daily, and afterwards rubbing with an old silk handkerchief.

Sulpholine soap is the best thing to wash dogs with, and if the dog has fleas, add a teaspoonful of Condy's fluid to the water.

A dog should never be washed when suffering from cold, and should always be carefully dried afterwards. Dogs should never be washed in *cold* weather. I take my dogs on my lap, rub them thoroughly with a thick bath towel, roll them in flannel, and place them in their baskets before the fire, and when all but dry, comb and brush them and put them before the fire again. In the summer after drying I send them out in the sun for a run.

Hints and General Management of Dogs

The owners of dogs should attend to their general health, as it is easier to prevent disease than to cure it. The eyes, nose, gums, hair, and breath of a dog should be carefully noted. The eyes may be inflamed, or pale and sunken, the nose hot and dry, and the gums may be pale, all of which show disorganisation, which can speedily be rectified.

Change of air and diet will often do good when all other remedies fail. A change from town to country and the green fields, and from greasy meat to fresh milk will generally recruit a dog without the aid of medicine. Dogs should never be out during the intense heat of the day, as it is apt to produce fits, which often end fatally.

Dogs are much healthier fed on moderate meals. For night watch-dogs their food should be given them in the morning; but if required quiet at night, feed them late, and don't leave bones for them to gnaw.

Dogs should never be allowed to lie and roast before the fire for hours together, which I often see, as it produces not only enlargement of the liver, but affects the brain and

eyesight. Dogs sleeping out of doors should have a warm kennel; tarred felt over the top keeps the kennel warm and water-tight.

Toy and pet dogs, and even small dogs which are not pets, should sleep in a basket lined with flannel, with a cushion at the bottom, covered with some washing material, so that it may be occasionally washed. Doggies love one of those small coloured blankets put into their bed which they may curl themselves into.

Toy terriers and Italian greyhounds are such chilly animals, that it is well to give them in cold weather little coverings made like horse-cloths. Pet dogs require plenty of exercise, but not enough to fatigue them.

All dogs suffer more or less in hot weather. They should be kept in the shade or indoors, and never permitted to run about in the sunshine in the warmest part of the day. Dogs often suffer from headaches when the liver is out of order, or after much excitement.

Feeding

All dogs, being carnivorous animals, require a certain amount of cooked meat, and, as a general rule, a well-amalgamated mixture of animal and vegetable food is the most healthy diet for dogs of all ages, breeds, and conditions. For toy dogs the food should always be finely cut up. All dogs, large and small, should have two meals a day, and if the latter are dainty feeders, like most house pets, a third is not too much, as nothing is worse than letting them fast for many hours together. Bones are indigestible; besides, splinters are apt to penetrate some of the internal organs; milk is heavy, and unless boiled is apt to produce worms; fish causes biliousness and nausea; salt meat produces eczema and other skin complaints. House dogs should have only a little meat and no fatty substances. As for small dogs, it is not well always to give meat; but still there is much more disease caused by exclusive biscuit-feeding than ever results from meat diet.

Let them have plenty of water and a little tea—dogs love tea. It is a mistake to put a lump of sulphur in their water, as it is perfectly indissoluble, and they dislike the look of it besides. When sulphur is given, it should be given in the form of flour of sulphur, and sprinkled over their food. Charcoal biscuits should be given to dogs occasionally—they purify the system—or a little powdered charcoal may be sprinkled in their food.

Though dogs should have two meals a day, care must be taken that their living is not too high. Pet dogs which are indulged in rich and luxurious living and seldom given exercise rarely live to a good old age, and are especially liable in that case to asthma or apoplexy, or grow so unwieldy that their lives are not only a burden to themselves, but to all around them. Toy dogs should never have bones. They should be fed in the middle of the day on a mixture of bread, vegetables, and a little meat, from 3 oz. to 3½ oz., soaked in gravy, and in the evening give half a Spratt pet-dog biscuit soaked in gravy.

Out-of-Door Dogs

The best bed for dogs is hay or straw, and the floor of the house or shed should be strewed with peat-moss litter, so that all impurities may be absorbed and the odour rendered more easily removed. Plenty of Sanitas or Jeyes' disinfectant should be used, the floors, beds, and all woodwork sprinkled with it every other day, and every kennel and yard scoured out once a week; and twice a year the kennels and sheds should be whitewashed with lime whitewash, with which carbolic acid should be mixed. Some people use a little paraffin oil put into the whitewash mixture, as a certain death for fleas, &c.

Enamelled iron water-troughs should be used, as they can be rinsed out daily, and in hot weather twice a day; the food-troughs kept perfectly clean and well scrubbed.

It is, to my thinking, a great mistake to keep dogs chained. Iron fencing is much better to fence round the

yard. I think, also, that it would be better if all large dogs had kennels made according to Spratt's designs.

Mr. Shaw, in his book, speaking of how bad draughts are for dogs and how the ordinary kennel is full of draughts, suggests that the entrance hole should be placed at the side instead of at the end, and that the sides should be made movable so that the kennel may be well cleaned and washed with disinfectants. In cold weather an old sack should be nailed on at the entrance, so as to form a curtain to prevent snow or rain penetrating inside.

Treatment of Sick Dogs

Many patients fall victims either to indifference or disobedience of orders in illness. Physic is of no use, and frequently harmful, if the patient is neglected. With *good* nursing the dog may recover with little or no medicine; without it, it will die. By good nursing let it be understood that the same nursing given to a human being should be carried out for the animal. There should be perfect ventilation and plenty of pure air, a comfortable bed without draught, extreme cleanliness, with good and proper food, which should be made very tempting. If a dog refuses food, take the food away and bring it fresh, and set before it after a little while, and so on, till the poor sick dog takes it up. If dog-owners think it is too much trouble to look after their dogs they had much better not keep any. Dogs are very nervous creatures, and therefore it is most essential attention should be paid to the details of nursing them in illness.

There are many persons who often require temporary homes for their dogs, and also a hospital when sick, as one constantly finds people who keep dogs, and are really fond of them, but who are quite at sea in canine maladies; and these persons can find both a home and a hospital at Spratts' Sanitorium at Beddington, in which there is accommodation for a hundred dogs, each dog having a separate kennel, ranging from six feet by three in size for small

dogs to eight feet by four for large ones, and there are even larger ones, eight feet by five, having a run of ten feet by five outside. The first set of kennels is devoted to pet and delicate dogs, and is in a large well-ventilated room. There is a plentiful supply of pure water and fresh air; the atmosphere is maintained at an equable temperature by means of a system of hot-water pipes; the food is carefully prepared and cooked by steam. There is a ward entirely dedicated to dogs suffering from diseases of the skin; also an accident ward, surgery, and operating room; and also one for dogs whose owners were from home or abroad, and who prefer them being well cared for than left to servants, who, as a rule, grudge them care and attention.

For big dogs there are some very spacious out-of-door kennels. No dogs are chained up. There is a residential veterinary surgeon; all the men in charge of the kennels are perfectly experienced. The whole is under the personal management and surveillance of Mr. Alfred Sewell, of 55 Elizabeth Street, Eaton Square, the celebrated vet., who is quite at the top of the profession. There are four-and-a-half acres of exercising grounds. There is also a bath-room fitted with hot and cold water supply. There is also a special department in which dogs are dipped, combed, brushed, and washed.

The maternity ward must not be omitted, for it is most interesting to see the mothers and their little ones of different ages and sizes.

I advise every one who has not seen this valuable home to pay it a visit, for it is *quite worth* it, and those that have cherished pets and do not understand their ailments cannot do better than send them thither. Not that I would do so, as I prefer nursing the dear things myself, having had much experience with them, and I feel their recovery would be retarded if away from me and home. Dogs have such faithful loving hearts that they grieve for the sight of their beloved masters or mistresses.

Before concluding this notice, though perhaps it is irrelevant to the subject, I must make a few remarks

respecting dogs travelling by rail, and advise all owners of small and valuable dogs to provide comfortable padded travelling-baskets for them, as the discomforts they go through and the fright they suffer often cause nervous diseases in dogs, from which they do not always recover, besides the risk of catching infectious diseases, mange and distemper in particular. The railway companies ought to be made to provide comfortable berths for their canine passengers; and as so much has been written at various times, and again quite recently, about the disgraceful accommodation provided for dogs, it is surprising the railway companies have not altered their arrangements; for, as a rule (there are one or two exceptions, of course), only small, dark, badly-ventilated holes, placed generally over the brake of the train, are provided, in which the poor creatures are half stifled and frightened to death. One often reads of dogs being taken out dead at the end of the journey. No water is given them. It is a most inhuman arrangement, and no valuable dog should be allowed to travel in such a disgraceful way—the tariff for which is very high. There are proper horse-boxes. Why not a compartment fitted up for dogs, with comfortable rugs, pans of water, and, instead of chaining them, have compartments with doors, and plenty of ventilation, the compartments well cleansed and disinfected three times a week? Of course toy dogs should be provided with padded baskets if sent per rail, and care should be taken not to place parcels and boxes on the top of them in the luggage van, which I have seen. Ladies travelling could always take their doggies with them, if they had nice baskets for them, though often even to that there are disagreeables attached; and I saw a very good suggestion just lately—that the railway companies should set apart one carriage for dog-owners who wish their animals to travel with them, as dog possessors are always sympathetic with one another—I do not mean for the very large dogs, as they would be better in comfortable compartments, and there would be no fear of annoying fellow-passengers such as that *exquisite*

mortal (a man) who has been making himself ridiculous by the rare twaddle he has been writing about unwashed and slobbering dogs travelling with ladies. Anyhow, they cannot be so bad as those smoking-carriages, where the smokers spit about so disgracefully. There are smokers' carriages, 'ladies-only' carriages, and invalid carriages and dining cars, and there ought to be one for ladies' dogs.

Dogs in Pup

Gestation lasts 63 days. Feed on broth and sloppy food the last 10 days; before the dog whelps, let her have plenty of gentle exercise; at the end of the sixth week she must not be allowed to over-exert herself or jump off or on chairs, &c. Give early in the morning a dessert-spoonful of castor oil a week before the 63 days. Provide a low bed a yard square, with an edge all round about 5 in. high, and a strip of old carpet at the bottom, and then *fasten down*; then lay 2 or 3 in. of clean soft hay on the top. For 15 days pups require no sustenance except from the mother, but after that they should receive a saucerful of mutton broth or *weak* beef-tea, thickened with a dessert-spoonful of oatmeal, and some crumbled breadcrumbs. After another week a little boiled rice instead of the oatmeal, and some tiny bits of mutton may be added. Feed the mother twice a day till pups are 6 weeks old, and then they should be weaned. Feed her on dry food the last week before weaning, and afterwards with plenty of green vegetables, to cool her after the puppies are weaned. If the mother's coat comes off unduly after the event, give twice a week a teaspoonful of Parrish's Chemical Food in the food for 2 or 3 weeks.

Foster-Mothers

Where it is necessary to give a foster-mother, see that she is clean and healthy-looking in her skin.

The following method is the best for transferring the pups:—Put some of the litter which the foster-mother is to adopt into a warm basket where she has been lying; then take all her pups away, mix them up with those she is to suckle, and return the lot back into the basket and let them remain there two or three hours, during which time take the foster-mother out for an hour so that her teats will become sore and distended with milk. On her return, the pups should be put into the basket and the foster-mother should be put with them, and most likely she will allow them to suckle her, but she must be watched. If she licks all alike she may be safely left with them. If, however, she pushes the strangers away, muzzle her for 12 hours and watch till she treats them all alike. Next day her own pups may be removed except one, but at intervals of two hours between each.

Puppies (Hints on)

Pups should remain with their mother till six weeks old, but not longer, as their sharp little teeth pain her; but when about a fortnight old, a little bread and gravy may be given them in the middle of the day, and when a month old a little very finely-minced mutton can be given once a day, and morning and evening Spratts' puppy biscuits, given dry. Bones should be stewed down to make their soup with, and they should be kept on this food till about six months old; also for rearing large dogs there is nothing better than well-simmered bullock's feet and sheep's head mixed with brown bread and boiled rice. A large *shank* bone is a good thing to give them to gnaw when teething sometimes, but not as a regular thing; and never give small bones, as they are apt to stick in the throat and choke them. Puppies are very fond of eating all kinds of filth and garbage, which must be stopped at once, as they become often ill in consequence, and it is a good plan to put them on a soft muzzle whenever they go out for their airings until the habit has been broken.

Pups should never be allowed to lie about in the damp, and if taken out in the damp or rainy weather, they should be rubbed dry at once with a dry rubber.

Nest for Brood Bitch

Give a box or basket of sufficient size for her to turn round in easily; it should be rather shallow. Beef-tea thickened with bread or puppy biscuits for food.

The Dog in Law

The keeping of a vicious dog, except under proper precautions, is illegal. The owner is held liable for all damage when the injured party is not at fault. If a dog is addicted to biting, and is allowed to go out unmuzzled so that it may become a terror, the proprietor may be indicted as a common nuisance. If a dog is fierce or ferocious, it *must* be muzzled according to law. At one time the law of England was that it was not larceny to steal any of the lower animals, in which class all dogs, except valuable ones, were included; but afterwards dog-stealing was declared to be an offence punishable by a fine, and during the Victorian reign has been made an act of misdemeanour. For the first offence, on summary conviction, six months' hard labour, or a fine not exceeding 20*l.* beyond the value of the dog. The second offence is an indictable one, punished by fine or imprisonment and hard labour, not exceeding eighteen months, or both. There is a similar punishment for those persons found in possession of dogs or dogs' skins knowing them to be stolen. If a dog strays into a neighbour's field and does not commit mischief, there is no ground for an action for trespass, and even when he does do harm the person who kills him may in certain circumstances be liable for damages.

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